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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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4 SEPTEMBER 1986

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ANGOLA

EDUARDO DOS SANTOS CONGRATULATES POLISH COUNTERPART

MB230649 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Congratulations from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, on his reelection--date of message not given]

[Text] Esteemed comrade: On behalf of the Angola people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and on my own behalf, I have the honor to express our warmest congratulations to you, and through you to the Polish people. The decision by the Polish people and militants of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) to reelect you as the PZPR first secretary, demonstrates their confidence in you and recognition of your qualities as a leader and statesman, having wisely led your country.

I would also like to congratulate you for successfully holding the 10th PZPR Congress, certain that the implementation of the objectives recommended at the congress will be the main concern of the Polish Communists to speed up your country's progress and the social well-being of the Polish people. I reiterate our desire to further develop relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation in the common interest of our respective peoples, parties, and states. With highest consideration,

[signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

/12766

CSO: 3400/321

ENVOY KALININ ON SOVIET IDEALS, SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

Luanda JORNAL DO ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Arnold Kalinin, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Angola, said yesterday in Luanda that the Soviet Government has expressed its support for the recent declaration by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola on the situation in southern Africa, in light of the proposal by the South African regime regarding the Namibian problem.

The Soviet diplomat, who was addressing representatives of the diplomatic corps and Angolan and foreign newsmen at a conference at the Anibal de Maio Press Center, added that the declaration had been widely printed in the Soviet press.

Also in relation to the southern African problem, Arnold Kalinin, who was flanked by Sonia Casimiro, director of the Press Center, declared that the Soviet Union supports the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict in this area, particularly with regard to the Namibian problem.

During the conference, at which the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress were examined, the Soviet ambassador dwelt at some length on the matter. He noted that "the Congress showed that the CPSU is effectively carrying on the cause of the great October revolution and is surely following the path of Lenin."

Arnold Kalinin added that the Congress demonstrated that, for the CPSU, "there is no more noble objective than the preservation of peace on earth, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe."

According to the envoy, the ideal of the Soviet Union and its party is peace, without arms and without violence, since, according to the report by Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev, "Socialism unconditionally rejects war as a means of resolving political, economic and ideological differences between states."

Within this framework, he said, the Congress "proposed the creation of a general system of international security and formulated its bases and principles." According to Kalinin, these bases would provide for broad measures in military, political, economic and humanitarian areas and the system would give great attention to the need for radical measures on behalf of the underdeveloped countries.

Responding to a question by a Cuban journalist regarding the problems of the underdeveloped countries, more specifically, with regard to the foreign debt, the Soviet representative in Angola declared that the USSR considers it "impossible" to guarantee a solution to the foreign debt problem without a reorganization of the system of relations between the states.

SOVIET CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Apr 86 p 3

[Excerpts] LUBANGO--Gennadi Yagodin, Soviet minister of middle, upper and specialized education, in Lubango since Thursday, held a meeting yesterday with local party and government authorities.

At the meeting, Lopo do Nascimento, Huila provincial commissar and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, reported that there are 600 primary schools, 17 secondary schools and 3 schools of higher education in the entire province with a total of 150,000 students.

According to Lopo do Nascimento, 4,559 Angolan teachers and some cooperating teachers staff classrooms at all levels. The Higher Pedagogical Institute (ISCED) has 18 Angolan professors and 72 foreign professors provided under cooperative programs.

Speaking of the Soviet Union's contribution to the field of education in Angola, he stressed that four centers of specialized training have been set up with USSR assistance.

At the meeting, the Soviet official said that "development is impossible without further expanding education," expressing his country's willingness to assist the People's Republic of Angola in this area.

On Thursday the Soviet delegation, consisting of ten persons, including Arnold Kalinin, Soviet ambassador to Angola, and the vice-chairman of the State Committee for Technical and Professional Education, visited the Lubango middle-school institutes and the ISCED. The delegation heard a detailed explanation of the institutes' programs during the visit.

The Soviet delegation will also hold a meeting with Soviet citizens working in the province.

The entourage will also visit the cities of Humpata and Sera da Leba and the Tchivinguiro Agrarian Complex.

8844
CSO: 3442/276

ITALY DONATES FERTILIZER TO HELP SOLVE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 May 86 p 3

[Text] Benguela--The day before yesterday in Lobito, Francesco Corden, Italian ambassador to Angola, delivered 4,000 metric tons of fertilizer, a gift from his government, to Agriculture Minister Evaristo Domingos (Kimba) as part of the assistance program between that European country and the People's Republic of Angola.

The minister of agriculture, in expressing his appreciation for this gift, said that the fertilizer would be used to help growers and small family farms in the mid-section of the country, i.e., Benguela, Huambo and Bie, and he added that the Italian government's contribution has been very helpful in solving problems in the agricultural sector.

Ambassador Corden stressed that the gift was made because of the bonds of friendship between the two countries, whose relations are very strong and important, and he reiterated Italy's decision to cooperate with the Angolan government.

In 1985 a similar gift of 2,000 tons of fertilizer was delivered to the offices of the Ministry of Agriculture in Benguela by the Italian embassy.

The minister of agriculture took advantage of his short visit to Benguela to visit the Cavaco Valley, where he noted that the first phase of the rehabilitation and production organization program, as well as the effort to expand areas under cultivation, has progressed sufficiently to initiate the second phase, which involves improving banana distribution and exports.

The Angolan official praised work done by local authorities in cooperation with the ministry's provincial delegation, which has made the large development project possible in the Cavaco Valley.

On Friday thousands of workers from the three coastal cities of Benguela Province expressed their willingness in Benguela to cooperate with Major Joao Manuel Lourenco, the new coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee and commissar for Benguela, in carrying out the tasks assigned by the MPLA-Labor Party.

Meeting at First of May Square, workers enthusiastically supported the new party and governmental organization and the president of the Seventh Military Region, which includes the provinces of Benguela and Kwanza Sul.

Kundy Payama, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and minister of state for inspection and state control, who introduced Major Joao Manuel Lourenco and the new commander of the Seventh Military Region, Major Armando da Cruz Neto and Captain Manuel Fernandes, the provincial delegate from the Ministry of State Security of Benguela, said good-bye to the people in a speech expressing his appreciation for their cooperation during the four years he administered the province.

Kundy Payama said that this cooperation made it possible to achieve the tasks assigned by the party, the government and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos insofar as it was possible.

8844

CSO: 3442/268

ANGOLA

RESIDENTIAL COMPOUND BUILT FOR SWEDISH WORKERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 May 86 p 3

[Text] Yesterday morning, Carlos Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation, officially opened the residential compound on Ndunduma Street for Swedish workers, which was built under an agreement signed by both countries on June 19, 1984.

In addition to a number of invited guests, Sten Rylander, the Swedish ambassador to Angola, and Lars Olof Edstrom, director general of ASDI (Swedish International Development Agency), were present at the inauguration.

FABCON, the Swedish builder, began construction in January of last year, and some units were occupied by December. The completed compound will house another 55 people.

At the opening ceremony, Carlos Fernandes stated that "The inauguration of this compound was built with a spirit that is encouraging our two governments to develop and broaden the excellent cooperative relationship which, fortunately, has existed between the People's Republic of Angola and the Kingdom of Sweden since the earliest days of the armed struggle for national liberation waged by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA."

Later, the secretary of state for cooperation said that the newly inaugurated residences, including all furnishings, are Angolan property used by the Swedes, who are responsible for maintenance. This will be the case "so long as the cooperative workers recruited and contracted by the Swedes continue working in cooperative programs and projects in Angola approved by the government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the People's Republic of Angola."

By the end of 1985, the Kingdom of Sweden had invested about SEK 25,000,000 in planning and construction, and an additional SEK 220,000,000 may be allocated for implementing the current cooperative agreement for the 1985/86 biennium.

"This is an important contribution by the Kingdom of Sweden to the economic reconstruction of our country. The recent round of negotiations begun yesterday between the secretary of state for cooperation and ASDI for the purposes of entering into a new general cooperative agreement for 1987/88 is proof of this, and it will certainly be successful," concluded Carlos Fernandes.

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS OF HUILA GLASS COMPANY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Gabriel Sobrinho]

[Text] Lubango (from our bureau)--The Vidreira do Sul glass company, of Huila Province, could be completely idled after next November unless the competent agencies take the necessary steps.

According to company director Carlos Ferreira, Vidreira do Sul is currently operating at 30 percent of capacity, limiting itself to small-scale production, since the glass which it has available is not only insufficient to meet the constant orders but is only 2 millimeters thick, suitable for small windows and doors.

Carlos Ferreira added that his company, which has been in operation since the earliest days of our nation's independence, has benefited only once from a direct import, in 1979. It has had to make do with that shipment until today, since the authorities have not yet granted an import quota to the company.

With about 26 employees distributed over 7 sections, the company turned over about 345,761 kwanzas in net receipts to the general state budget last year, out of gross receipts of 8,345,754 kwanzas.

At this time, the company, which is now surviving on the production of some picture frames, cut glass and small job orders, could be contributing greatly to the construction works which the respective ministry and private companies are undertaking in the region, in addition to repairs and replacements and the production of mirrors and panes of various shapes and sizes which are needed in the region.

The director of Vidreira do Sul appealed to the authorities for more flexibility and understanding regarding the problems of his company. If it should shut down, it would cause a major inconvenience, not only for building in Huila Province, where the company is already well represented, but also in Cunene and Namibe provinces, which have been benefiting from its services.

6362

CSO: 3442/277

NEW COMMERCIAL DOCK INAUGURATED IN SOYO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 86 p 3

[Article by Joaquim Artur: "Minister of State for Production Inaugurates Commercial Dock in Soyo"]

[Text] As of last Saturday, 3 May, the city of Soyo has a new commercial dock inaugurated by Pedro Castro Van Dunem (Loy), minister of state for production and member of the party's Politburo.

The dock was built to meet the growing needs of commercial and fishing interests in the province of Zaire. The dock is 200 meters long and about 6 meters high. Designed to support a load of 5 metric tons per square meter, it was built by Volker Stevin Dredging, a Dutch firm, in consultation with the Dar Al-Handasah Company. The dock, which took more than a year to build, is made of steel piling walls reinforced by steel rods attached to anchor panels which are also made of steel piling.

The total value of the dock, which is located at the Kwanda petroleum complex, is \$15 million (30 kwanzas to the dollar). The petroleum complex is the main supplier of fuel in Soyo.

In addition to the minister of state for production, who also holds the office of petroleum and energy minister, various party and government leaders, social and mass organization directors, and general managers of foreign oil companies operating in Angola also attended the ceremony and witnessed the delivery of the dock to the Angolan government.

The entourage also visited the petroleum dock, which primarily serves the petroleum industry and related operations, as well as other development projects in Soyo.

Soyo, an oil town, is also fortunate to have a number of other development projects which are designed not only to serve the area's petroleum companies, but also to help improve socio-economic and living conditions of the people of Soyo.

A drinking water system, building construction programs, and a power distribution system for the city and the surrounding area are also importance components of the infrastructure planned for the Soyo area.

It is reported that the specifications for the water system project, whose cost is estimated at \$9 million, will be finished by 1 June and international bidding will be opened in July, with initiation of services scheduled for November of this year.

Completion of specifications for the power supply and distribution system is planned for June of this year and international bidding will be opened in July. Initiation of services is scheduled for October or November.

Construction of the water supply system is expected to last 8 months and the power supply system 16 months.

8844

CSO: 3442/268

BRIEFS

DOS SANTOS GREETES CUBA--On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos congratulated the people of the Republic of Cuba. In a message to his Cuban counterpart, Commander Fidel Castro, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos praised the great successes achieved by the Cuban people in various fields, and stressed the courage and valor of those who shed their blood and made sacrifices to achieve real liberty, equality, and justice. In his message, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the profound recognition of the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party for the solidarity and (?internationalist) support given by the Cuban people, party and government to Angola's struggle for the defense of its sovereignty and construction of a new society without exploitation and (?oppression) [words indistinct] our objectives, which were real independence and the liberty of the people. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also wrote in his message that he intended to contribute toward increasing friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and parties. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 27 Jul 86 MB]/12766

CUBAN OFFICIALS SPEAK AT RALLY--In the framework of the celebrations of the 33d anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, a political and cultural ceremony was held in Luanda yesterday. The ceremony was attended by Angolan and Cuban officials, representatives of the diplomatic corps, and guests. Speaking on the occasion, Roberto Cruz, the Cuban charge d'affaires in Angola, said that the spirit of Moncada remains alive and that any aggression against his country would cost imperialism dearly. The path followed by Cuba since the victory of 1 January 1959 was marked by the example of Moncada, which explains the successes achieved by the Cuban people in the fields of education, health and culture, as well as economic and social development. Comrade Roberto de Almeida, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, spoke immediately after the Cuban diplomat. He said that the path followed by Angola and Cuba was one of firm solidarity with the common task of enlarging mankind's frontiers, thus contributing together to the advancement of revolution. Roberto de Almeida also said that in occupied Namibia, the racist troops are denying the Namibian people's right to (?freedom) under the pretext of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. On this issue, Comrade Roberto de Almeida stressed that Angola is a sovereign country, both regarding the choice of its friends and its decisions against its enemies. Comrade Roberto de Almeida concluded by saying that the armed struggle has joined the Angolan and Cuban peoples, and that it rests solely on Angola to decide on the presence of Cuban internationalist troops on Angolan territory. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 27 Jul 86 MB]/12766

KWANZA SUL MILITARY COUNCIL PRESIDENT--Sumbe--Major Joao Manuel Goncalves Lourenco, president of the Seventh Regional Military Council, who oversees Kwanza Sul and Benguela provinces, was recently introduced to the people of Sumbe at a ceremony presided over by Kundi Payama, minister of state for inspection and state control. At the ceremony, Ramos da Cruz, first provincial party secretary, briefed the new president on the province's agricultural potential, mainly in the area of coffee growing, since all the conditions are present in Kwanza Sul for alleviating food shortages at a time when market prices for petroleum are falling. Kundi Payama, who is also a member of the MPLA-Labor Party's Politburo, replying to a farewell message read by a worker, stressed the abilities of the current president of the region, because of which party leaders appointed him to administer this political and military region. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 May 86 p 2] 8844/6662

IKO CARREIRA TO BE REPLACED--According to Luanda sources Major Alberto Neto will replace Iko Carreira as Air Force commander. Until recently Alberto Neto was the Air Force political commissar after having attended an intensive course in the USSR. This represents a promotion for Alberto Neto who was elected to the MPLA Central Committee during the last congress held at the end of last year. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Jul 86 p 50] /6662

CUBAN MINISTER OF CULTURE WELCOMED--Late Friday morning Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for Ideology and member of the Politburo, received Armando Hart Davalos, Cuban minister of culture, who has been visiting Angola since Thursday. Armando Hart Davalos, a member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party, was also welcomed yesterday morning by Maria Mambo Cafe, an alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and minister of state for socioeconomics, with whom he brought up aspects of cultural cooperation between the two countries. Yesterday the Cuban minister of culture also visited the offices of Angolan National Radio, where he gave a speech. Early last night, the Cuban government official also inaugurated a sculpture exhibition at the National Museum of Anthropology entitled "Africa in Cuba," which includes works by Cuban artists such as Wifredo Lam, Roberto Diego, Santiago Rodrigues Olazabal, Manuel Mandive, Maria Magdalena Campos and Jose Bedia. Last night the Cuban minister was welcomed at a dinner hosted by Boaventura Cardoso, secretary of state for culture. Talks begun Thursday afternoon will be concluded tomorrow (Saturday) with the signing of cultural cooperation agreements. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Apr 86 pp 1, 12] 8844

NATION JOINS IPU--The People's Assembly, the supreme governing body in the People's Republic of Angola, was admitted to full membership in the Inter-parliamentary Union at the 65th Conference of the IPU held from 7-12 April in Mexico. Elias Dizengomoka, one of the officers of the Angolan Assembly, represented Angola at the meeting that considered the application submitted by the People's Republic of Angola for full membership. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 86 p 1] 8844

REFUGEES FLEE INTO ZAMBIA--Lusaka--Hundreds of Angolan refugees continue to cross the border into Zambia because of the war between Unita rebels and government forces. More than 7,0000 refugees have been resettled in the north-western province of Zambia, said the Minister of Home Affairs Mr Cosmas Chibanda. In the Copperbelt, hundreds of Zairean refugees who are members of the Watchtower sect have been given 30 days to move to an authorised Jehova's Witness sect village at Gondwe village in the mining town of Luanshya. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT PRAISED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Article by Barry Sergeant]

[Text]

THERE IS a small African mystery which can be reached after four hours drive West from Johannesburg called Botswana.

It is one of three working democracies on the continent and has just produced its annual Central Bank report for 1985. The figures confound traditional economic theory and make for the best-managed African country — on paper.

Rated at independence from the UK in 1966 as one of the dozen poorest countries, Botswana is not yet free of structural economic problems. Its mixture of economic sectors is becoming narrowed as diamonds account for most export earnings. The drought in the sub-continent has also left its scars.

But today the country can boast:

- It runs one of Africa's few trade surpluses;
- Commercial banks rarely pay interest on new deposits, as credit creation is negative;
- Foreign exchange reserves cover an unheard-of 17 months imports;
- The balance of payments and government budget reflect healthy surpluses;
- Foreign loans are virtually irrelevant; and
- The currency is strong and inflation, by African standards, is low.

Protests

To the North, around the Okavango, talk is that President Quett

Masire is preserving rural constituencies by killing the tsetse fly in one of Africa's greatest nature areas so cattle can move in.

And the European Economic Community (EEC), which takes up the majority of the country's beef production, still insists on fences stretching across the Kalahari to counter the possible spread of foot-and-mouth disease.

Conservationists are beside themselves with the apparent destruction of the Okavango and tens of thousands of nomadic antelope that have died of thirst in front of the EEC-fences. But there are happy farmers — descended from and still talking almost Dutch — in the Kalahari's Ghanzi district.

The unemployed in the capital Gaborone do not blame anyone for their problems. Protests at the town's university campus have been juvenile and Masire was victorious in the recent elections.

Perhaps he has lost a bit of ground but he still tolerates a Botswana communist party which holds meetings that practically nobody attends.

The legal system, like SA's, is Roman-Dutch based and there are no political prisoners. Sometimes there are petty political infractions, inevitably the result of personal frustration rather than part of a trend.

What has been its economic secret? Since independence, Botswana has been austere in its economic management. It has had the grace to take the impartial advice

of expert expatriates.

Specifically, the secret has been foreign exchange management of the country's currency (the pula) — which means "rain," or something close to it — in Setswana.

Botswana introduced the pula in 1976 — making it possible for exchange rate policy to be tailored more to the country's own policy objectives. Rather than be dependant on developments in SA's balance of payments.

Between 1976 and 1982 Botswana's exchange rate policy was aimed at containing inflationary pressures. A pula basket consisting of half a rand and half an SDR replaced the US dollar as Botswana's currency peg in June 1980. The change followed a period of sustained rand appreciation against the US dollar — and against the pula.

Since then there have been three

BOTSWANA — KEY 1985 FIGURES

Diamond Exports	Pula	US\$
	1 048m	544m
Exchange Rate	Dec 31: P1/R1.23	
Inflation (highest)	Nov:	11.1%
Government Budget	(April - Sept)	+P80m
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS		
Trade balance		+P404m
Services		-P322m
Transfers		+P151m
Current account		+P233m
Capital account		+P206m
Overall balance		+P464m
International reserves		+P1 645m
Prime lending rate (December)		+P11.5%

reevaluations of about 5% each. Thanks to the 1985 crash in the rand's value, the pula depreciated against the major world currencies. The short-term effects of exchange rate developments included windfall gains to the balance of payments and government budget.

But it was considered that the medium-term impact would go awry. So the Bank of Botswana conducted a comprehensive review of the pula basket at the end of 1985. Perhaps the main characteristic under scope was the increasing polarisation of the balance of payments structure.

The bulk of exports (70%-plus in 1983 and 1984) went to Europe; most imports (80%-plus) are from the Common Customs Area, which means mostly SA. Diamonds now take the lion's share of exports — increasing from 52% in 1982 to 72% in 1984.

Objectives

(Outside diamonds, main exports are copper-nickel matte, meat, textiles and re-exports — mainly of vehicles. Imports are dominated by food, beverages and tobacco, fuel, machinery, electrical equipment and vehicles and transport equipment).

The need for a strong national currency — and an appropriate exchange rate policy — was again clearly recognised in the latest National Development Plan (1985/86 to 1990/91):

"Government recognises that the success of its trade and industrial development efforts, and particularly the attraction of foreign investment and technology, largely depends on maintaining a suitable investment climate.

"Crucial to this are government's commitment to free enterprise, a strong national currency, a liberal foreign exchange policy and favourable fiscal and monetary policies and incentives."

The objectives wanted here are an independent exchange rate policy — but recognising, too, that exchange rate policy cannot alone bear the burden of economic development and diversification. Perhaps the rough ride of the pula in the third quarter of 1985 taught the Bank once and for all.

Interaction

The pula depreciated by 13%, 20% and 24% against the three most traded non-rand currencies (US dollar, pound sterling and Deutsche mark) respectively; the rand fell 22%, 28% and 31% against the currencies. And the rand depreciated by 10% against the pula.

Now the Bank of Botswana has reached the conclusion that the objective of maintaining a stable cost/price relationship between SA's and Botswana's products cannot be viewed as static. There is the interaction between the exchange rate and the evolution of costs and prices.

So, says the Bank, exchange rate developments must remain under continuous evaluation under the spotlight of the economic environment. Then policy can be adjusted to reflect changing circumstances and times.

So the South African interested on whatever basis in the future of Botswana must be ever alive to changes in the pula's value. And after this week's further rand weakness it may be just the time to expect another currency change.

It is of note that SA has been a major source of investment funds for Botswana over the years — though in recent years the proportion of non-rand investment funds has increased significantly. And much as the latest figures for SA exports to Botswana have not been released, the figure in rand terms would near the magnitude of R1bn in the next year.

/9274

CSO: 3400/345

BRIEFS

UK DONATION--Gaborone--The British Government has donated R800,000 to Botswana to help the country combat its crippling drought. The cheque was presented yesterday to the Minister of Presidential Affairs, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, by the British High Commissioner, Mr Peter Raftery. Britain provided the money in response to an appeal by President Quett Masire who declared the country drought-stricken in April and appealed to the international community for assistance. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 86 p 11] /9274

SODA ASH PROJECT--The lodging of an application to extend exploration rights in Botswana has fuelled speculation that British Petroleum (BP) is to go ahead with its proposed R200m soda ash project. A BP spokesman said in Cape Town yesterday that the application had been lodged for an extension of the existing prospecting licence over 2,000 km² of the resource area in the Makgadikgadi salt pans. "Since the completion of our feasibility study report in 1985, Soda Ash Botswana in association with AECI Chlor-Alkali and Plastics, has carried out further evaluation of the project. "This work included the investigation of sources of finance and discussions with the Botswana Department of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs and the SA Board of Trade and Industries. "Further evaluation is considered necessary and the group is now reviewing and updating the 1985 report." No date for the final decision to go ahead has been taken. The Botswana Department of Mineral Resources and BP have denied in the past that the project could be shelved. Soda ash is classified as a strategic material and all supplies are imported--about 250,000 tons a year--for use in the aluminium, glass and paper industries. Botswana has huge reserves of brine used to produce soda ash and it is estimated the country could supply SA's needs for a century. Industry observers say any delay by BP may force government to allow a consortium of AECI, the Industrial Development Association and Anglovaal to go ahead and develop a synthetic soda ash plant at Saldanha Bay. They say SA can support only one of the proposed plants. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 2] /9274

CSO: 3400/351

CEREDEC ACCUSED OF DESTROYING COCOA FARMS

Accra GHANA AN TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Peter Abban]

[Text] **T**HE Twifu-Hemang Zonal CDR secretariat yesterday petitioned the Government to stop the Central Regional Development Corporation (CEREDEC) from further destruction of cocoa farms in the Twifu-Hemang District.

It further urged the Government to send a fact-finding mission to the area to ascertain the truth in the allegation by the CEREDEC that there were no cocoa trees on the land.

According to the secretariat, the cocoa trees were being destroyed to give way for oil palm plantations.

The petition, signed by the Zonal Organizing Assistant, Mr A. B. Markin, noted that if the

destruction was allowed to continue, it would inflict a serious injury on the country's economy.

The secretariat said about 98 per cent of people there were cocoa farmers because the land and climatic conditions were suitable for the production of cocoa.

It stated that it was unreasonable to cut down cocoa trees "to give way to other crops whose importance is not comparable to cocoa".

It is recalled that last Wednesday, more than 30 tenant farmers representing Ghana Federation of Agricultural Cooperative (GAFACO-OPs) farmers groups in seven towns and villages in the district complained to the GAFACO-OPs about the destruction of their cocoa farms, and appealed to the Government to stop CEREDEC.

/12828

CSO: 3400/367

CHIEF JUSTICE URGES PROCEDURAL CHANGES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Francis Kokutse]

[Text]

THE Chief Justice, Mr Justice E. N. P. Sowah, yesterday underlined the need to up-date old laws that regulate court procedures and practices.

He was opening the first in a series of seminars for magistrates in Accra.

The seminars, being organized for the entire Judicial Service personnel including judges, are aimed at examining the rules, practices and operations with a view to improving the administration of justice in the country.

Mr Sowah noted that some of

the regulations which were about 35 years old, "may be totally irrelevant, cumbersome or ineffective today. We cannot indefinitely continue to be ruled from the past."

He told the magistrates to re-examine the regulations to do away with those that "retard progress and result in inefficiency."

The Chief Justice, however, cautioned that change should not be desired for the sake of change but rather that change "will result in conspicuous improvement of our court work."

He therefore urged them to critically consider all the chan-

ges that were required and make their views clear on issues that they believed were obstructing rather than promoting the improvement of court operations.

Mr S. A. Brobbey chairman of the Board of Public Tribunals who led the discussions, said a major change to be considered was the change over from the use of record books to the civil jacket and bench papers.

He said the record book system would be phased out by August 1 and that all those involved should co-operate to make the new system work.

/12828

CSO: 3400/367

MISCONCEPTIONS ON IRON, STEEL PROJECT EXPLAINED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Prof. Akilagpa Sawyerr, Chairman, Minerals Commission]

[Text]

IN a report on July 1st and editorials on July 4 and 7, 1986, the 'Ghanaian Times' discussed the Oppon Mansi Integrated Iron and Steel Project. This project is of such importance to Ghana, and the report and editorials contained such serious misconceptions about it and about the role of the Minerals Commission in its handling, that the commission is obliged to issue this statement of clarification.

Among the main misconceptions, particularly in the editorials, are the following:

* That the Oppon Mansi Iron and Steel Project has been certified as "entirely feasible" by the most competent experts in the world, and so should not be questioned.

* That the finance for the project is readily available.

* That the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Mineral Commission are, for improper motives holding back the implementation of the project.

It is necessary to emphasize at the onset for the information and assurance of the general public, that:

* The PNDC has maintained a general interest in the development of the Oppon Mansi Iron and Steel Project:

* The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has mandated the Minerals Commission to investigate the feasibility of the project; and

* The Minerals Commission has been engaged in an investigation of the feasibility of the project with a view to making recommendations to the Government in respect of its implementation.

In view of the misconceptions in the 'Times' report and editorials, it is necessary to set out briefly the background to the Project and its treatment to date.

STUDY

The Government of Ghana in 1979 commissioned KROPP-INDUSTRIE UND STAHLBAU (KIS) to undertake a feasibility study for an iron and steel project based on the Oppon Mansi iron ore deposits. The report of this study was presented to Government in December 1979. In February 1980, the report was reviewed by a committee set up by Government.

Among the important issues noted by this committee was the fact that the original KIS report had been based upon the availability of energy from the Volta River Authority (VRA) as a result of which the report did not include any cost estimate for the provision of power. When it was pointed out that there was no excess energy available from VRA,

a suggestion was made that gas turbine generators drawing on natural gas from the Dixcove area could be used instead.

The committee estimated that the cost of using natural gas instead of VRA power would add an extra \$300 million or so, in 1980 prices to the cost of the project. This figure did not include the cost of developing the Dixcove natural gas field and bringing the gas to the turbines itself an expensive and complicated undertaking.

The committee therefore recommended that a separate study be conducted into the whole idea of using gas turbine generators as a source of energy in place of VRA hydro-power as originally proposed. It should be clear that the change-over to natural gas radically altered the economics and therefore the feasibility of the whole Project.

Under the PNDC, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources set up another committee to review the Project. This committee confirmed the view of the earlier committee that the Project could not be taken any further without a thorough review of the proposed energy source.

Thus was the situation when, in September 1984, the Minerals Commission was set up to take over the functions of the Aluminium

Industries Commission (AIC) and the Integrated Iron and Steel Commission (IISC). One of the first tasks taken up by the new Commission was the examination of the reports of the 1982 committee and the whole issue of iron and steel production in Ghana generally, with a view to making appropriate recommendations to the Government.

In carrying out this task the Minerals Commission has examined Part I of the 1982 committee report and is waiting for Part II. In essence, Part I of the report confirms the conclusion of the earlier committee, that the question of the source of energy is critical to the viability of the Project.

In the meantime, a group of local experts (mostly from the Institute of Mining and Mineral Engineering UST), have suggested that it would be more realistic to begin with the production of iron and steel in Ghana on a smaller scale, using charcoal for energy. While following up the proposals in the KIS report, therefore, the Minerals Commission is sponsoring the investigation of this smaller scale production proposal.

It is a matter of great regret that there has been extreme pressure from private quarters in Ghana aimed at frustrating this necessarily painstaking process, and rushing Government into undertaking the Project as proposed by KIS or inviting KIS to Ghana for discussion to the same end, without the information on which alone Government can take a position that advances the true interests of the national economy. The Commission has, in spite of these pressures, recommended, and the Government has agreed, that an invitation should not be issued to KIS until a number of important questions have been answered. Among them are the following:

● Since the report was issued in 1979 the cost of almost all the important factors — energy, raw materials, machinery, etc. — have

gone up. Moreover, the market position of steel in the world has deteriorated quite seriously. In consequence any report on iron and steel production completed in 1979 would need updating before it could be seriously considered today. The Government therefore, asked KIS for an updated report as far back as 1982. Nothing has been heard from KIS since. This request has now been repeated.

● The suggestion that natural gas be used instead of energy from the VRA as originally proposed raises a number of major questions. Among these are the considerable extra costs involved in establishing a gas turbine generating plant (estimated in 1980 at US \$350 million), and the whole question of bringing the Dixcove gas field into production to feed the turbines.

● It needs to be stated that KIS acted simply as consultants and, as far as the Commission is aware, has not proposed to invest any money in the project, nor are any other investors known to the Commission to have shown active interest in the project. Indeed, the original KIS report did not deal with the financing of the project. Nor did it spell out and cost the obligations of the Government of Ghana to make provision for upgrading 125km of rail (Opon Valley to Ashiem and Takoradi) and the acquisition of rolling stock; the upgrading a 140km of highway; and the development of workers' townships and access roads.

This important aspect of the Project would require Government to sink quite sizeable amounts of money into the development of infrastructure. All this will presumably come from loans raised abroad by Government.

Thus in spite of the glib statement in the "Times" Editorial about the easy availability of overseas finan-

cing not only did the Report not adequately spell out the costs, but there is no evidence before the Commission of any active interest shown by any investor in the steel project.

● The KIS Report proposed a steel plant with a capacity of 200,000 tons per year (tpy). This was intended to meet local demand and provide only enough exports to cover loan repayments. It is yet to be established that a figure arrived at this way is the optimum capacity for a profitable steel mill in the 1980s.

OVER-SUPPLY

● Since 1979 there has been a serious oversupply in the steel industry worldwide. It is well-known, for instance, that European and Japanese steel manufacturers are having great difficulty marketing their product, and that the US is having to put up protective barriers around its steel industry.

Nearer home it is no secret that a neighbouring country is finding it very difficult to dispose of its steel. In the circumstances, would it not be imprudent for Ghana to undertake iron and steel production on a serious scale without making quite certain about the marketing arrangements for its surplus product?

In this connection it is instructive that the Co-ordinating Consultants to the KIS Project in a memorandum submitted to the Minerals Commission as recently as December 1985, while basically optimistic about the ultimate viability of the Project, expressed reservations about "certain aspects of the KIS propo-

sals", mentioning some of the very questions which the Commission wants answered.

A further important consideration is that in view of its size and complexity, and its linkages with other sectors the Iron and Steel Project cannot be viewed as one falling within the minerals sector alone. It has very significant linkages with such sectors as energy (natural gas development and utilization), transportation (roads and railways), and housing, and will affect the entire industrial policy of the country well into the 1990s.

It is, therefore, vital for the Government after receiving an updated KIS report answering the questions posed above, to convene serious inter-sectoral discussions of the project in all its ramifications to ensure that it fits into a coherent national policy framework.

It is against this background of unfinished work that the Minerals Commission made its recommendation to the Government not to rush into discussions with outside parties about implementing the Project. It should be understood that in so recommending, the Commission is not attempting to stop the Project or obstruct its further discussion.

The sole consideration is that it would be premature for the Government to go into serious discussions with third parties, be they investors, financiers, donor agencies or contractors, without the information and consultations which should form the basis of an informed and INDEPENDENT national position on the critical questions — a position that would conform to the Government's broad policy for the development of the minerals and energy sectors in particular and its industrial plan in general. This is particularly important if as is most likely, the Project will involve Ghana in quite substantial borrowings of external funds.

Unfortunately, as has been indicated interested persons and companies are making strenuous efforts to stampede Government into implementation of the project before these necessary steps could be taken. These persons and companies, it should be noted, stand to gain substantially from the INITIATION of the Project, whether it is successfully completed or not, whether when completed it benefits the national economy or not.

It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding these pressures the Government has so far taken a firm and clear stand on the need to prepare a solid basis for future discussions of this important matter.

It is the firm belief of the Minerals Commission that every step must be taken by all Ghanaians, especially those responsible for the media of information, to inform themselves adequately about this important project, and to help prevent the kind of rushed decisions which have so often in the past landed the country with unviable but expensive projects.

The Minerals Commission would be happy to receive any views or information on this important national issue and to provide any further information needed to facilitate this

BRIEFS

POLICY ON INDISCIPLINE INDICATED--The Secretary for Information, Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi has warned that the government will not countenance cases of economic indiscipline. In a wide-ranging interview with the Ghana News Agency, Mr Totobi Quakyi explained the rationale behind the recent closure of the Ghana Film Industry Corporation (GFIC) and stressed that the action was a policy decision. He said the Ministry found itself dealing with a situation where employees of an organisation have virtually conspired to dismember the enterprise. "This has gone on for years and today, the GFIC is crippled. As a government, we cannot preside over such cases of economic indiscipline", he pointed out. [Text][Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jul 86 p 11]/12828

GOODS SMUGGLED FROM IVORY COAST--Twenty-two traders and a driver of a seven-tonner truck, Mr Kwesi Nunoo, were arrested at Half Assini on Tuesday, when police intercepted the vehicle allegedly loaded with smuggled goods. The goods worth several thousands of cedis and believed to have been smuggled in from La Cote d'Ivoire, including 700 pieces of foreign wax prints, beach sandals, (popularly known as 'Charlie Wofe'), hair and skin creams, 70 bags of flour and drinking glasses. Police said they had granted all the 23 suspects bail, and explained that when the driver was arrested, he mentioned the 22 traders who claimed ownership of the goods on his truck. [Text][Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 8]/12828

CSO: 3400/367

BRIEFS

SURRENDER OF FIREARMS ORDERED--Maseru--A member of the Lesotho military council announced over government radio yesterday that everyone in the country must turn in their firearms. Col Sekhobe Letsie, a member of the Military Council that took over in Lesotho last January, said people found with firearms they did not turn in voluntarily would be arrested and charged. He said more than 1,000 Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles had been confiscated by the Royal Lesotho Defence Force since January. The firearm is a favoured weapon of the African National Congress. The January 20 change of government in Lesotho followed a near-blockade by South African troops, checking every car that crossed the borders to make sure weapons were not being smuggled to ANC members in South Africa. The previous Lesotho government had good relations with the ANC, allowing many of its members refuge in the country, while the new government has deported many ANC members. Col Letsie also announced that three people had been killed and one seriously injured by AK-47 rifles in the past week. He gave no further details. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 86 p 10] /9274

PUBLIC UTILITIES RENAMED--Maseru--The Military Council of Lesotho has decided to remove the name of the former Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, from all public utilities throughout the country, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday. Leabua Jonathan Airport in Maseru has been renamed Mejametalana Airport and the north-south trunk road in Maseru, Leabua Highway, has been renamed Main South I and Main North I, referring to the sections of the highway south and north of the capital. The board carrying the name "Leabua Highway" across the road and the cathedral circle in Maseru was destroyed by angry demonstrators on January 20, the day of the coup that toppled Chief Jonathan. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 86 p 14] /9274

CSO: 3400/351

MACHEL COMMENTS ON ROLE OF GOVERNORS, MINISTERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] New officials in the government apparatus took office yesterday, following a ministerial reshuffling which took place about 2 months ago. President Samora Machel appointed Teodato Hunguana as minister of information, Hipolito Patricio as deputy minister of the interior, Joao Baptista Cosme as governor of Cabo Delgado Province and Rafael Maguni as governor of Manica Province.

Attending the ceremony held at 5:00 pm at the Ponta Vermelha Palace were members of the CC Politburo of the Frelimo Party, the Permanent Commission of the people's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers.

Also present were officials from the Information Ministry and the Interior Ministry.

At the end of the ceremony, President Samora Machel said that in our country, every official is a representative of all the people and that he does not represent only a region, a province, a race or a tribe.

Recounting that the men taking office yesterday were young, the chief of state pointed out that there are no schools where one can learn how to become a minister or governor.

"We obtain our offices by competence, efficiency, effectiveness and a sense of responsibility, for the unique objective of serving the interests of the people and representing the people, defending the sovereign state and its territorial integrity, and constantly striving to raise the people's standard of living," President Samora Machel said, and added:

"To do this, every leader must always have his feet firmly rooted in the ground, and primarily the governors. The theory of knowledge tells us that new ideas come from practice. Real knowledge comes from practice."

As for the work each new official will be doing, President Samora Machel had this to say regarding the national information sector:

"This is a vital and valuable instrument that must be restructured as soon as possible to serve the national interests.

"In recent years, NOTICIAS, Radio Mozambique and the National Book and Record Institute, among other agencies and institutions, have not had leadership.

"We are still not in a position to have our information service give a true image of the People's Republic of Mozambique, either within or out of the country."

On the work of the Ministry of the Interior, President Samora Machel pointed out:

"The Interior Ministry is a sensitive sector, which affects the life of every citizen."

This ministry, and especially the police force, must be involved in all sectors, it must help fight smuggling, marginality and crime in defense of honest citizens.

As for the work of the provincial governors, the chief of state said:

"The governor defends the sovereignty and territorial integrity of administrative posts, villages, districts, and the provincial capital, where problems are real and concrete and demand immediate solutions.

"All the life of the nation goes on in the provinces.

"The governor must be impartial and objectively analyze facts and act promptly. He cannot belong to groups or have friends and enemies. He is the maximum exponent.

"The governor must serve as a model in the way he does his job, in harmony with the people.

"The governor must love the people. And loving the people means sharing their happiness and pain. During difficult, critical times, he must be the leader, in the vanguard.

"The governor does not have a defined sector of action. He must attend to the economy, the defense and the social sectors. He has to be watchful and serve the People's Republic of Mozambique."

9805/8918
CSO: 3442/254

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY THREAT CHARGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 86 p 1

[Unsigned editorial]

[Text] This week, the South African defense minister, Gen Magnus Malan, submitted to Congress in Capetown a white paper on defense, in which he claimed that, last year, ANC "consolidated and expanded its political and military infrastructure" in "all the neighboring countries of South Africa."

This can only be interpreted as another veiled threat of attack upon the SADCC countries; which is all the more disturbing since it comes after the American attack on Libya, in which Pretoria saw an example to imitate.

In that document, Malan maintains that ANC has given its military 14-day courses of instruction in the handling of grenades and home-made bombs. Malan does not specify where that training was given, but declared that many of the ANC militants come from the ranks of the United Democratic Front (UDF), a legal political organization in the country.

In February of this year, the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, announced that the armed activity against his government in 1985 had increased 38 percent over 1984. Le Grange also announced that many ANC militants have been trained in the use of certain types of weapons "inside South Africa."

Regardless of whether ANC has military type aide outside the country, the crucial fact is that the South African people's willingness to struggle (widely demonstrated during the past 2 years) would, sooner or later, make military training against "apartheid" a reality within South Africa itself.

This is a reality that no series of threats of attack and no series of attacks on the nations of the area can change. That internal operativeness of ANC will increase, and the armed action against the regime launched from inside South Africa will end only when "apartheid" ends.

2909

CSO: 3442/273

AMASP DELEGATION WELCOMED IN ALMA-ATA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Representatives of the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the People (AMASP) present at the Soviet Week commemorating the 11th anniversary of Mozambique's independence were received in Alma-Ata at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Cazaquestao.

The Mozambican delegation attended the solemn inauguration of a photographic exhibition entitled "Encounters with Mozambique," promoted by the branch of the Novosti Press Agency.

The head of the Mozambican delegation, Abdul Issa, said at the ceremony inaugurating the photo exhibition that the meetings in Cazaquestao would further Soviet-Mozambican relations.

Victor Gontcharov, deputy director of the Institute for African Studies of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences, said in Moscow that the recently formed Association for Mozambique-Soviet Friendship would step up cultural, information, sports, artistic and scientific exchanges between the two countries.

Speaking to AIM, the scientist said that Soviet-Mozambican relations would follow the agreements signed between the parties and governments of the two countries, and pointed out that the economic development of Mozambique is hampered by armed banditry.

Regarding the newly-formed Association for Mozambique-Soviet Friendship, Gontcharov said that it would stimulate and accelerate the development of cultural relations between the two nations, making it possible to have increased contacts in the scientific and artistic areas.

He said that relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union would be solidified by promoting artistic presentations in the two countries, and bilateral relations would be strengthened.

Speaking on the overall situation in southern Africa, the scientist said that it was critical as a result of the machinations of the Pretoria regime. He particularly stressed ANC's efforts in the struggle with the apartheid regime,

and said that the racist police were assassinating ANC activists in vain because the banner of the struggle for the liberation of South Africa already waves over many people.

Referring to the problem of southern Africa in the context of the Conference of Africans, scheduled to begin yesterday in Moscow, Victor Gontcharov said that it would be discussed at one of the sessions of that conference.

Gontcharov added that during the conference, the delegates would be addressing an appeal to African governments to make a collective effort to do away with apartheid once and for all.

9805/8918

CSO: 3442/254

SWEDISH SHIPOWNER REPORTEDLY SMUGGLES ARMS TO MNR

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

STOCKHOLM

POLICE in Sweden are questioning an unnamed ship's captain and a 40-year-old Swedish shipowner about claims that they smuggled large quantities of Nato-sourced arms and ammunition to MNR rebels in Mozambique.

The men were arrested on July 3 after tip-offs from crew members who claimed they had not received sufficient pay for the risky mission, which is said to have involved no fewer than five mid-ocean changes of a ship's registration and flag.

The Honduras-registered Connie, said to be registered to Deep Water Limited Shipping of Gibraltar, but with a Swedish owner, is alleged to have taken 20 fully laden containers of arms and ammunition from Lisbon to Montevideo, Uruguay, before being re-routed to an African port on its mysterious voyage.

Orders

For the past week the men have been under constant police interrogation.

Detective Inspector Rolf Nilsson, leading the investigation, said the Connie had left the Swedish Baltic port of Kalmar in February 1984 with a six-man Swedish crew.

"One of the crew overheard Portuguese customs officers referring to the weapons contained in the 20 containers on board as belonging to Nato allies. Off Montevideo the crew were told that orders had been received to divert elsewhere.

"We have reason to suppose the cargo was destined for MNR guerrillas," Inspector Nilsson said.

En route back to Europe the ship had changed names, ownership and registration five times, reassuming her original name just before picking up an "ordinary cargo" from Liberia for Denmark, via the Canary Islands.

/9274

CSO: 3400/351

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES TO CONTINUE INVESTING IN AGRICULTURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Yesterday, in an interview with AIM, Johan Holmberg, chief of the Scandinavian countries' mission in Mozambique, disclosed that 38 percent of the investment made in agriculture in Mozambique since independence has been the result of cooperation with the Scandinavian nations, in the context of the MONAP program.

Holmberg is participating in a seminar on cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Scandinavian countries, which he considers to be extremely important to the future of the aid to agriculture in Mozambique. This program is the largest one that the Scandinavian countries have in the Third World.

Discussing the MONAP program, which has been in existence for 10 years, he said that it was vast and complex, having met with some success but some failure as well; and added that "this was inevitable in the circumstances under which it was created."

When MONAP was formed in 1976, it included 26 projects to be executed in phases. The program covered the entire area of agriculture, agricultural marketing, seed production, green vegetables, fishing, and the training of cadres.

Difficulties of various kinds necessitated the concentration of the program, cutting the projects to seven. With the removal of marketing and fishing from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Home Trade and the State Secretariat of Fishing, respectively, the total Scandinavian budget allocated for the program was reduced to a level of \$10 million per year.

The chief of the mission stressed: "With the passage of time, it was noted that the program was too large, and was causing losses. So, the conclusion was reached that it should be concentrated."

Occupational training is one of the areas that has made little progress throughout the decade, although it had been defined as a priority area. In this regard, Holmberg explains:

"When the program was created in 1978, there were no more than half a dozen agronomical engineers in Mozambique. The lack of available skilled personnel hampered the process."

"Nevertheless, with the aid of cooperant technicians, we began training native technicians on the basic and intermediate levels."

Holmberg also cited the increase in military aggression in certain areas as one of the causes of the failure of certain projects. He said: "When the third phase of the program was planned, there were projects which could only be implemented by means of field activities. It was these activities that were affected."

In conclusion, Johan Holmberg remarked that he expected an agreement to be reached regarding the general guidelines for the future of the program, "because there is a convergence of views."

The MONAP program is currently employing about 110 foreign workers, and it is financed by Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Iceland.

2909

CSO: 3442/273

BULGARIA TO CONTINUE COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The People's Republic of Bulgaria intends to continue cooperating with Mozambique; a fact cited in the report of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee submitted at its 13th Congress, held recently in Sofia.

The two countries direct their relations on the basis of a "treaty of friendship and cooperation" made in 1978 and revised annually at meetings of a joint commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Since the treaty went into effect, Bulgaria has allocated to Mozambique loans worth over 60 million levas (1 leva is equal to \$1), to supply commodities, construction materials, and prospecting equipment.

The main projects for economic cooperation are in the areas of agriculture, civil construction, and transportation. Some of the most important ones are the construction of the irrigation system over an area of 9,100 hectares, as part of the program for the accelerated development of Limpopo Valley, in the southern part of the country; the preparation of maps for the irrigated region; and the creation of a joint enterprise for architectural projects, with the participation of Bulgarian architects.

Bulgaria participates in the technical management and control of the construction of the central-northeastern highway.

Between 1976 and 1985, the commercial exchanges between the two countries amounted to nearly \$55 million. Predominating among Bulgaria's exports to Mozambique were farm machinery, irrigation equipment, and electronic calculating equipment, and food projects, as well as canned fruit and legumes, chemical products and notions.

The scientific and technical cooperation is carried out primarily through Bulgarian technical backup. At the end of 1985, there were nearly 180 Bulgarian technicians working in Mozambique.

Over the long term, it is planned to concentrate joint efforts on the construction of projects that will increase Mozambique's export potential, contributing to the surmounting of Mozambique's debts to Bulgaria.

Finally, the cooperation also includes exploration for marble and graphite, tobacco growing, and shrimp fishing.

One of the areas to which Bulgaria is receptive toward giving priority heed is that of the training of Mozambican cadres.

2909

CSO: 3442/273

EFFORTS TO TURN BUZI DISTRICT INTO SOFALA'S GRANARY UNDER WAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The attainment of larger agricultural yields based on the rationalized, maximized use of all available resources has become the major concern of all the food production sectors in Sofala Province, with a view toward surmounting the current difficulties with supplies to the people and minimizing those stemming from the serious food crisis due to the prolonged drought that has struck extensive parts of the country.

The state, cooperative, private, and family sectors are bent upon conquering the adversities of nature, pooling efforts to raise the per hectare productivity indexes, and resorting to the newest technologies in agriculture of this type, with the aid of international organizations and specialized United Nations agencies.

The examples of altruism and determination among the population, to win this battle in Sofala Province, come from Buzi district, considered the province's granary, where activities of various kinds are currently under way with respect to the development of small projects and making agricultural activities profitable; for the purpose of raising the per hectare production on the family farms, in state enterprises, and in the cooperative and private sectors.

The various projects under way have the support of foreign organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations, and include the intensification of seed production, backing for programs to rehabilitate nutritional centers, and others in the social sectors associated with the protection of women and children.

According to reports procured by our reporter in Buzi, there is currently in effect a process for equitable distribution of ploughed land made available by the Buzi agricultural-livestock and industrial complex to the family sector, which represents the largest producer and seller of agricultural surpluses in the district. According to the distribution program, an effort is being made to give each family, during the first phase, half a hectare of productive land, on the condition that it procure the largest possible yield of each crop.

In this process, a total of 171 ploughed hectares have already been distributed among the peasants in the Buzi district headquarters and in the locality of

Guarraguara. They have already begin making the seedbeds for the 1985-86 campaign which, at the outset, has not appeared very promising, because of the lack of rain; a situation that could interfere with the attainment of higher production indexes, particularly for the rice crops.

According to reports from Buzi district, one gigantic project which could hasten matters and confer upon the district the status of the province's granary, representing an open attack on famine, is the project to make use of Cherimonio valley, with which Korean technicians are associated, currently studying a group of data and technical details and making agreements with our government authorities.

Concurrently, throughout the entire province activities are in progress, aimed at creating associations of producers, farmers, and raisers of small-sized animals; in an effort also intended to minimize the difficulties inherent in the lack of meat with which the market is struggling.

These combined efforts are part of a more extensive action directed toward minimizing the shortage of food and the effects of the drought, as well as the difficulties with food imports. The projects as a whole should produce palpable results between the end of this 5-year period and the beginning of the next decade.

Some activities will be carried out concurrently with others planned for the neighboring province of Inhambane, which has been the major backer for supplying dried fish to the border districts of Sofala, starting with its northern districts, namely, Vilanculo and Govuro.

2909

CSO: 3442/273

REHABILITATION WORK ON LIME FURNACE STAGNATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Work to rehabilitate the lime furnace in Nantinde Zone, district of Mossuril in Nampula stopped several weeks ago because of defective working conditions. The work is part of a restoration project on Mozambique Island. The furnace operates by rudimentary methods and has the capacity to produce 20 tons of lime a year.

The government of Nampula Province decided to expand it because the lime produced there is better than in the Namialo and Corrane deposits. The Minas Gerais State Enterprise in Nampula is in charge of the work.

The restoration office is involved in the rehabilitation of a specific carpentry project. According to the office head, Mario Intepepe, carpentry will guarantee aid for all the monuments and the people, who need doors and windows, among other things.

For the carpentry project, there are already about 15 cubic meters of wood and automated machinery donated by a Norwegian organization.

The carpentry project is part of an emergency plan designed to halt the deterioration that accelerated with last year's rains, regarded as the worst in 20 years. They caused flooding that damaged access roads, knocked down many homes, and damaged the main road into Fortaleza.

According to the plan, all the construction teams located on the island would join together to repair all the movable and immovable property damaged by the rains.

Contacts were also made with the Nampula Road Enterprise to asphalt the three main streets on the island: the one along the coastline, the one in the middle and the farm road. Plans to restore the other roads are still under study.

Mario Intepepe also reported that the State Culture Secretary in Maputo is drawing up a detailed report on a survey of Mozambique Island conducted in 1983. It will be submitted to UNESCO, will make it possible to include the island on the list of world cultural patrimony and will enable international organizations to expand their technical and financial support.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR--A delegation from the FRELIMO Party, headed by the Politburo member Mariano Matsinha, has been in the Soviet Republic of Georgia since Friday. The Mozambican group, which has already been in Moscow, was received in the Soviet capital by Soviet leaders Mikhail Solomentsev and Mikhail Ponomaryov, as TASS announced. The delegations from the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reviewed the results of President Samora Machel's recent visit to the Soviet Union, the significance of which was underscored. Mariano Matsinha expressed appreciation for the aid that the Soviet Union has given to our country, and both sides voiced the desire to continue the friendly cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU. The visit by the FRELIMO Party delegation to the Soviet Union is being made at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Mariano Matsinha traveled to the Soviet Union upon his return from the German Democratic Republic, where he headed the FRELIMO Party's delegation to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 86 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/273

POSSIBLE IMPACT OF SANCTIONS DISCUSSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Joe Putz]

[Text]

SANCTIONS against South Africa would also hit Namibia and inevitably make the Territory even more dependent on its southern neighbour than at present.

This is the opinion of Finance Secretary, Dr Johan Jones.

He said most direct imports into Namibia would stop entirely after sanctions and the country would become more or less completely reliant on SA.

"There is very little we can do in Namibia to replace imports of machinery and other technical equipment," Dr Jones said.

"In fact the most painful effect of sanctions would probably come from significant increases in machinery costs for mining, industry, construction and transport.

"But in the area of low value, high volume products like bricks, timber, door and window frames and other bulk products we could manufacture competitively."

In the field of agriculture, beef would not be affected as it was all sold in the RSA.

But karakul would be highly visible and identifiable and therefore very vulnerable.

Equally threatened could be exports like the Lüderitz crayfish if Japan decided to join a boycott.

On the most important export products like diamonds, copper, uranium and rare minerals, the issue of identifiability of the minerals was most important.

Experts say Namibian diamonds can only be distinguished from Russian or South African gem stones if they are kept separate from each other. In a mixed parcel only experts could recognize some of the stones.

Uranium and copper on the other hand are indistinguishable as to source and could presumably reach the outside world by devious routes.

But uranium can be said to contain such a high 'political or controversial content' that the mineral is likely to receive special attention in the case of sanctions.

At present Rössing Uranium has long term contracts with its customers and sanctions would either have to wait for the contracts to expire or buyers, many of whom are also Rössing shareholders, would have to break their contracts said Dr Jones.

Regarding private sector initiatives to cope with sanctions, Dr Jones said a measure of stockpiling would obviously help.

At the same time initiatives for the manufacture of bulk-products would be encouraged.

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CS0: 3400/155

AGREEMENT WITH RSA ON ORANGE RIVER WATER UNDER NEGOTIATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joe Putz]

[Text]

A DRAFT agreement regulating the use of water from the Orange River is being negotiated between the Transitional Government and South Africa and could be finalised this year.

This was announced by the Minister of Agriculture and Water Affairs, Mr Eben van Zijl, in Windhoek this morning.

Once the deal has been struck, increased irrigation on the Namibian side of the river could open up 20 000 hectares of land along the river banks to agricultural development.

Visions of vegetable fields, date plantations and even vineyards were conjured up by Mr Van Zijl, who described the negotiations as "delicate but hopeful."

Although such an agreement in no way resolved the longstanding border dispute between the RSA and successive SWA administrations dating back to German times, the deal would open the way to a mutual agreed interim policy on usage.

"Concerning the definition of the southern Namibian border in terms of international law, both the Transitional and South African governments have reserved their positions until Namibia has achieved international status as an independent country," Mr Van Zijl said.

Attempts to resolve the dispute which ultimately dated back to the proclamation of the Cape border in 1847, would be interpreted as 'jumping the gun on independence by the international community', he said.

Holding a 48-page document, the minister said the TG had called in legal opinion, justifying its contention that the border should be drawn at the low watermark of the river

which could effectively mean the centre of a periodically dry river bed.

Based on previous disputes between Britain, Germany and the Union Government at the turn of the century, South Africa had maintained the high watermark of the river's northern bank as the international boundary.

But with no real possibility in sight of resolving the dispute before independence, the only solution on regulation of usage was an interim agreement, he said.

Such an agreement would not prejudice future negotiation positions with an independent Namibia.

Based on records of river flow dating back to 1932, the recent flow is estimated at 5 billion cubic metres annually.

Namibia was negotiating an annual consumption of about 500 million cubic metres with South Africa, Mr Van Zijl said.

The consumption was projected on future agricultural and mining use.

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CSO: 3400/155

BENEFITS OF MINISTERS' VISIT TO ISRAEL REVIEWED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 26 Jul 86 p 22

[Text]

In a statement the Cabinet referred to the recent visit of Mr Moses Katjuongua, the Minister of National Health Services, and Mr Andrew Matjila, the Minister of National Education, to Israel. The two ministers were accompanied by senior officials of their departments, and in its release on the visit, the Cabinet said that in time, it would lead to the submission of motivated proposals to the Cabinet for incorporation in a community development plan.

South West Africa can learn a lot from Israel's educational system and their labour dispensation, according to the two comprehensive reports compiled by the Ministers after their visit.

Mr Matjila said South West could regard Israel as a laboratory for finding solutions to this country's many problems. He said there were many similarities between that country and this one. In his report he quoted examples; insufficient natural resources, an influx of immigrants since 1948 who speak more than 70 different dialects from all over the world, the vast educational

and development differences between the groups, the high level of illiteracy, the initial high unemployment rate, the fact that despite a variety of languages only one is spoken - Hebrew - and a multitude of other similarities with South West Africa which is also searching for solutions to educational problems.

The delegation's trip included visits to various high technology factories, technological schools, agricultural and training colleges, as well as to the Knesset, the Israeli House of Parliament.

The object of the trip was to scrutinise Israeli education, especially technical education and training, agricultural-technical training and the application of specific computer-supported educational systems. The delegation also gained firsthand knowledge of integration of people from non-industrial cultures into an industrial and technical culture, including the accompanying social, language and unemployment problems.

Special attention was paid by the Ministers to the role and place of the labour

unions in Israel.

Minister Matjila stated in his report that in the Israeli educational system, technical and vocational training has succeeded to a large extent in overcoming social stratification, and promoted social mobility among immigrants, without neglecting traditional academic training.

Mr Matjila concluded that Israel had worked systematically at improving the quality of all education, so that it now attracted the best students. It was, he said, a nation dedicated to developing each person to his full potential.

However, Israel, he said, was way ahead of this country in fields like sick funds, national pension funds and unemployment insurance. The National Labour Council of this country, which will shortly be implemented, will identify these shortcomings and initiate measures to rectify them.

Specific proposals based on the experience and observations gathered during the visit of the Ministers and officials will be incorporated in future decision-making by the Cabinet.

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CS0: 3400/155

GERMAN 'GREENS' PUBLIC MEETING, ARREST CAUSE CONTROVERSY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

TOP-LEVEL DIPLOMATIC representation in Bonn and Pretoria led to the early release of two members of the West German Greens Party and four Namibians detained in Katutura yesterday in terms of security legislation.

The chairwoman of the Greens parliamentary group, Ms Annemarie Borgmann, and parliamentary group manager, Dr Michael Vesper, were released shortly before they were scheduled to address a public meeting at a Windhoek hotel last night.

They were arrested as they were leaving the Katutura compound around midday along with two Swapo members, Mr Anton Lubowski and Mr Ben Uulenga, a medical practitioner, Dr Björn von Finkenstein and Mr Dave Salmon of The Namibian.

The five men were held in the Katutura cells, and Ms Borgmann, who holds a diplomatic passport, at the Windhoek prison.

A senior security police officer, Colonel Willie Meuwesen, said yesterday they were being held under AG 9, which provides for detention without trial.

Ms Borgmann said they had been denied legal access.

The German Embassy told The Advertiser today: "Representation was made in Bonn as well as to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, who acted on our wishes to help secure the release of all six people."

The six were released unconditionally, they said, adding that "apparently no charges are going to be brought".

Col Meuwesen said the case was still being investigated and that it was related to the holding of an illegal meeting.

Asked what had happened, Dr Vesper told The Advertiser they had been on a tour of Katutura, which included a visit to the compound.

Ms Borgmann said she was "very surprised" by the whole incident.

"I still don't know why they arrested us."

She said her personal experience and impressions would influence her action for Namibia and "my power to put pressure on our government".

The Greens member added she had been shocked by conditions at the compound.

The Greens members were given a rough ride at last night's public meeting, as they were peppered with questions by opponents in the predominantly German audience.

A group of about 30 Swapo Youth League members also attended.

Dr Vesper said the West German government no longer saw UN Res 435 as the only solution.

"It appears as if they are trying to move away from the UN plan.

They now merely say they are committed to it".

Ms Borgmann underlined that 435 had to form the basis for a solution and accused South Africa, "supported by the United States", of stalling independence.

"The simplest way to get the Cubans out of Angola would be (for SA and the USA) to stop aid to Unita."

Ms Borgmann also described the Transitional Government as an obstacle to independence and said it was hindering Namibians from their right to democratic political expression.

The gathering, described by one person as having brought together the extremes of the ideological spectrum in Namibia, frequently had to be brought to order as a group of German hecklers hurled abuse from the back of the hall.

At the end of the meeting, the Swapo group expressed appreciation for the Greens visit by singing "We salute you" and "You are welcome in Namibia", as well as some freedom songs.

At one point, half-a-dozen Germans tried to out-sing them with the 'Suidwester Lied'.

Today the Greens members leave for a four-day visit to South Africa, which will include talks with Winnie Mandela, Bishop Desmond Tutu, church leaders and trade unionists

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CSO: 3400/155

SWANU, SWAPO-D PROCLAIM STANDS ON CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Information Meeting in Windhoek

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Joe Putz]

[Text]

THE CONTINUED existence of ethnic government for even another year was totally unacceptable and Swanu and Swapo-D were today giving the Cabinet notice in writing that unless an acceptable strategy for the abolition of AG 8 was ready by September 16, the two parties would go to court over the issue. Furthermore they would leave the Transitional Government if it appeared that AG 8 could not be scrapped.

This was threatened by both party leaders at yesterday's information gathering of Swanu and Swapo-D in Windhoek.

"Another year under the evil of AG 8 - no way!" an adamant Minister of Health Mr Moses Katjiuongua thundered.

"We cannot continue under AG 8 and it, together with all remaining apartheid must go!" Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Andreas Shipanaga said emphatically.

"AG 8 is apartheid! And it is a trick to give the different groups an illusion of managing their own affairs while in fact keeping them away from real power", said Mr Tjeripo Ngarinombe, a Swanu member of the Constitutional Council.

"AG 8 faces a life and death struggle and we will fight it with all the means at our disposal," said Moses Katjiuongua.

Directing a warning at those who lived off 'and fattened their stomachs off AG 8' both Mr Katjuongua and Mr Ngarinombe defied them to raise the issue of the legitimacy of the Transitional Government.

"They were re-instated by us temporarily for another year. They where not reinstated by an election. So they must be careful to claim legitimacy for themselves," warned Mr Ngarinombe.

Concerning the issue of cabinet unity on AG 8, Mr Katjuongua outlined the process of decision-making at

cabinet level.

All parties in the TG had been represented on the Select Committee on National Unity which had dealt with the issue.

Both in the committee and the National Assembly all parties had signed the agreement that the proclamation had to be abolished as soon as an alternative had been found.

All parties, including DTA leader Dirk Mudge, had consistently agreed in the Cabinet with the intention.

He could therefore not see how any of the parties could back-pedal on the commitment.

Further Details

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Text]

ONLY unity among Namibians and a common purpose could achieve independence, not a repetitive insistence on UN Resolution 435, Swanu delegate to the Constitutional Council Tjeripo Ngarinombe said last night.

Addressing a joint information meeting by Swanu and Swapo-D, he said Namibians should know that neither they nor the Transitional Government had the power to implement Resolution 435.

That was in the hands of Pretoria, the Western Five and the UN.

"We must not live in a dream world - there is no point in endlessly repeating the demand for the implementation of Resolution 435."

"We must first unite and once united nobody can stop us."

Swapo-D leader and Minister of Economic Affairs Andreas Shipanga said his party believed there were three flaws in the resolution.

The most blatant was that the United Nations, which was charged with ensuring that free and fair elections occurred in Namibia, had declared Swapo sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

How could that organisation support the concept of free and fair elections if they had already effectively nominated the winner, Mr Shipanga asked.

Did this recognition of Swapo mean that the UN would arrive and install Swapo in power, or did elections mean that other parties could take part, Mr Shipanga said.

Another flaw was that the resolution had been written by South Africa in conjunction with the Western Contact Group without the involvement of all Namibians.

Further, an election without the prior agreement on a constitution left the winner to write such a constitution. There was then no protection for other parties and such an approach could be an open invitation to a dictatorship.

"In Zimbabwe under the Lancaster House Agreement, the constitution gave certain safeguards to the opposition and guaranteed the survival of the constitution for a number of years.

Such an approach would be preferable, Mr Shipanga said.

He said that whereas the call for independence had at first been purely a demand of the black people of the Territory, the idea was increasingly being embraced even by conservative whites.

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

OPPONENTS of the Transitional Government were hiding under the skirts of the churches which were being used as a vehicle to promote political disruption, Swanu leader and Health Minister Moses Katjiuongua said last night.

He said there were those who accused Swanu and Swapo-D of failing to recognise the preconditions for revolution in Namibia.

"But we know that the Namibian masses do not display any propensity for revolution at this time," Mr Katjiuongua said addressing a public meeting from the same platform as Swapo-D.

"The prostitution of established churches and their festivals for pseudo-revolutionary purposes cannot fail to raise a cynical smile."

Mr Katjiuongua said those parties which had decided not to join the government should ask themselves what they had managed to achieve for the country in the fields of health, housing and welfare and in advancing the cause of independence.

He asked whether they were united in their aspirations or merely in their hatred of the Transitional Government.

Mr Katjiuongua issued an invitation to government opponents saying they should stop their futile posturing "and join us in doing something constructive and positive for this country."

Swapo-D leader and Minister of Economic Affairs Andreas Shipanga said there were those including a local newspaper who seemed to want the violence taking place in South Africa to spread to Namibia.

"If anybody seriously thinks and writes and demands that the people of this country should imitate the greatest tragedy that has happened to South Africa then they have extremely sick minds."

Mr Shipanga said those who were leading the opposition and calling for people to give their children alternative education were the same leaders who sent their children to expensive private schools.

The same people who were in the forefront of calling for strikes were employed by organisations such as the CCN which received their money from outside the country and knew they would never lose their jobs.

While children went hungry in Namibia, certain organisations had spent R300 000 on the legal defence of 'two self-confessed murderers' who admitted killing a SWABC reporter last year.

BECKER TACKLES SHIPANGA, RADIO USE OF 'NAMIBIA'

Ties With South Africa

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

HNP LEADER Sarel Becker has challenged Cabinet Minister Andreas Shipanga to reveal who "the conservatives" are who want Namibia to cut economic links with South Africa.

Mr Becker referred to a remark by Mr Shipanga at a public meeting last week in which he reportedly said "that even the most conservative person in South West today wants economic ties with South Africa cut so that the land can develop economically."

In a statement this week, Mr Becker refers to South Africa's contribution to the Namibian budget of R446 million.

Further, South Africans paid 12% GST and heavy taxes so that SA could supplement the budgets of Namibia and the TBVC countries, and "yes, so that South West only need to pay 9% GST."

"No-one is against the economic development of South West - Mr Shipanga must not bite the hand that feeds and protects him," the HNP leader said.

'Unpatriotic' Term

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Text]

THE SWA Herstige Nasionale Party has objected strongly to the use of South West Africa/Namibia "for the Territory South West Africa" by the SWABC.

In an open letter to the broadcasting corporation, SWA/HNP leader Sarel Becker says the use of Namibia "makes you guilty of party politics favouring Swapo".

He claims the name Namibia originates from the

"Communist propaganda machine ... (and) while the communists are fighting an undeclared war against us, it is dishonourable to accept a name prescribed by your enemy".

Namibia enjoyed no judicial recognition and was not used in law.

Mr Becker calls on the SWABC to stop this "unpatriotic habit" and use South West Africa.

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CSO: 3400/155

GWEN LISTER COMMENTS ON SWAPO POLITICAL MEETINGS RULING

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 11 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text]

THE JUDGEMENT by the Full Bench of the Supreme Court that enables Swapo lawfully to hold political meetings in the territory, has undoubtedly unsettled members of the interim government, who were previously secure in the knowledge that Swapo rallies were 'illegal' in terms of the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act of 1981.

What remains to be seen is what their next move in this regard will be. Bearing in mind their past record, the interim government will probably examine new ways in which to curb Swapo from taking part in political activities.

In this regard they will be faced with the choice of whether or not to openly 'ban' Swapo, or amend the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act in order to prohibit political meetings by the movement.

In the alternative of course, they could leave matters as they are, and ban meetings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act if they feel a Swapo rally should not take place.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT TAKES THE CREDIT

MR SEAN CLEARY, chief propagandist for the interim government abroad, will undoubtedly claim the credit for the recent Supreme Court judgement, and tell the international community that it is because of the 'democratic' state of Namibia that such meetings may take place.

But what he and others forget is that just about every significant move towards some form of justice in this country, has been on the instruction of the courts of this country, and not by virtue of the magnanimity of the interim government.

To cite but a few examples: the Supreme Court ordered the release of AG 9 detainees; the Supreme Court ordered that a Roman Catholic Corpus Christi procession, banned by the interim government, be allowed to go ahead; and the most recent development, the Supreme Court said Swapo was not prohibited from holding political meetings.

ALSO UPHOLDING THE BILL OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

NEITHER IS IT the interim government which has upheld their Bill of Rights. In most cases, in fact, they have flagrantly violated fundamental rights, and had to be brought into line by the courts.

The recent Supreme Court judgement also ruled that the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act made 'serious inroads into the liberty of the subject'.

And while Mr Cleary will maintain that it is due to the 'democratic' system which prevails under the interim government, that allows such judgements to be made at all, what he is forgetting is that such judgements do not enhance the credibility of the interim government.

Quite the contrary in fact. Most of the people of this country are well aware that resorting to the courts (often a very expensive procedure) is made essential because of the undemocratic and often arbitrary actions of this interim government.

That the interim government are 'brought to order' by the courts does not in fact, reflect well on them at all.

MARKETING AN UNMARKETABLE PRODUCT

THE SAME MR Sean Cleary, who is given an annual budget of R4-million for this purpose, is responsible for the marketing of the interim abroad. And a difficult task it must be, despite what he recently described as a number of advantages of this so-called government.

Apparently the 'democrats' of the past, have forgotten about this principle, and prominent leaders of the interim government now justify their arbitrary moves because its 'in the Africa tradition'. Where once they promised change from the 'African tradition' and ruling by the barrel of the gun, they now do it themselves.

Mr Cleary felt there were a number of advantages of the status quo in Namibia, and he listed them as being what he called the 'inclusivity' of the interim government; the fact that it was premised on a Bill of Rights; that it had a measure of stability in regional terms; an 'attractive' form of constitutional government; and lastly, that 'national reconciliation' was what he called the 'philosophical watchword' of the interim government.

ANYTHING BUT A CLIMATE OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

THE 'ADVANTAGES' OF the interim government, in the opinion of Mr Cleary, are really not advantages at all, particularly what he referred to as the 'philosophical watchword' of this government.

National reconciliation, in terms of the interim government, is a myth. They are anything but reconciliatory, and in fact have a sometimes declared state of war on opponents of their rule.

Everyone outside the corridors of this interim government is suspect.

If he had been honest with his audience when he addressed them on 'Marketing a Country', Mr Cleary would have listed the real disadvantages of the interim government. He and his colleagues in this government claim the MPLA Government in Angola is imposed on the people, and hence their support for Unita - why do they not see Namibia's unelected interim government in the same context?

The interim government is not elected; its Bill of Rights appears to be a mere propaganda stunt (since it sells well abroad); it is intolerant and arbitrary towards opponents of any kind; and it enforces the same state of apartheid, the same state of repression, the same failure to allow the people their self-determination, as the South African Government before them.

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DTA ANNOUNCES DECISION FOR INDEPENDENT ACTION

Executive Meeting Decision

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

THE DEMOCRATIC Turnhalle Alliance has announced a new initiative which could have significant implications for the Transitional Government.

In a move which hints at growing impatience with the status quo, the DTA has rejected the still "top secret" constitutional proposals drawn up by a committee of experts, given notice it is going to operate outside the framework of the Transitional Government's consultancy service and said it is not interested in continuing indefinitely in an unelected government.

A statement yesterday by DTA secretary Johan de Waal said the alliance had given a mandate to its leaders to make contact with the Western Contact Group, South Africa and the United Nations Secretary General to negotiate over independence.

The announcement follows a DTA executive meeting in Windhoek on Wednesday and comes on the eve of what is

seen as a crucial meeting of the Committee of National Unity on Monday.

"There is no replacement for independence, freedom and peace," the DTA statement says.

"(Our) main aim is make Namibia independent as soon as possible, with the greatest measure of international recognition."

The alliance's leaders have also been given the thumbs up to go ahead with talks with other political parties, churches and interest groups.

The DTA stresses the importance it places on 'legitimacy' and says it is not interested in continuing indefinitely in an unelected government.

And in a move, which will undoubtedly throw the cat among the pigeons, Mr De Waal said their representatives on the Committee of National Unity had been given a mandate to speed up the writing of a final constitution, "which will replace both AG 8 and R 101."

This move is likely to be unpopular with Swanu and Swapo-D.

The DTA rejected the proposals of the panel of ex-

perts called in by the Committee of National Unity and said it stood by its commitment to a decentralised unitary state with districts.

The committee is set to meet on Monday to discuss the first draft document.

While Swapo-D and Swanu have threatened to leave the Transitional Government if it appeared as if AG 8 could not be scrapped, leading members of the DTA have increasingly

said if AG 8 goes, the central government should also fall away and an election for a replacement be held.

Sparks have also flown in the National Assembly over the Swanu and Swapo-D move to only abolish AG 8.

As unelected leaders they have been accused of summarily wanting to sweep aside leaders who have been democratically elected.

Statement Content

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 26 Jul 86 p 3

[Text]

In a statement the Executive of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said that the plenary session had been taking place since Wednesday of this week in Windhoek. At the conclusion of the conference, the statement said, certain resolutions had been passed:

- The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance places a high premium on the legitimacy of a government, and is not interested in participating indefinitely in a government which is unelected.

- There is no substitute for independence, freedom and peace, and the primary aim of the DTA is to lead this country, as soon as possible, to independence, with the largest possible measure of international recognition.

- Request its representatives in the Committee of National Unity to speed up the writing of a final constitution, which must make provision for the substitution of proclamations AG 8 and R 101.

- Requests the leaders of the DTA to continue dialogue with other political parties,

church groups and other instances with a stake in the country.

- Requests its leaders to make contact with the Western Contact Group, South Africa and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to negotiate the issue of independence, and to do so outside of the framework of the existing consultancy service of the Transitional Government.

- The DTA rejects the proposals of the panel of experts of the Select Committee on National Unity, and stands for a resolution of the DTA's executive passed on May 5 of this year, which provides for a decentralised unitary state divided into districts.

The statement, issued by the Chief Secretary of the DTA, Mr J.C. de Waal, added that the conference adjourned on Thursday in a spirit of unity and solidarity. On adjournment, certain tasks were assigned to committees of the Executive, and a news conference would be convened early next week, Mr de Waal said.

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Joe Putz]

[Text]

The poison pens of Windhoek's Afrikaans language daily are drooling purple ink over reams of protestations, hot air, and pretensions of outraged innocence.

And truth becomes a refugee.

After all, as hardened propaganda writers, the party hacks automatically suspect a puffadder under every rock – and they, it seems, never write anything without an ulterior motive.

Paranoia is a self-inflicted disease.

The question is what did The Advertiser write last week to have sent them into hysterics.

Shortly this:

- *Dirk Mudge and a certain faction of the DTA are (for some time already) busy negotiating with other significant parties for inclusion into the Transitional Government (we read that in their paper).*
- *Main target is at present the Damara Council. We infer that from Mr Mudge's undenied talks with Mr Garoeb last week and partly from the paper's about-face in its treatment of Mr Garoeb. (A party paper like that reserves derogatory terms like 'Piet Wambo' and 'Klein Hendrik' (Witbooi), Joes of all trades (Garoeb) for politicians it does not approve of.)*
- *The second target, Kalangula's CDA, is unlikely to go along with their plans which is obvious to any well-informed observer.*
- *There is intense irritation with the disruptive tactics of Swanu/Swapo-D in the ranks of the DTA (we read that in their paper) and they are not seen as contributing much to the vote count for the TG.*
- *If there is no other way to get rid of these 'gadflies', the most elegant solution is an internal election at which those parties are expected to perform badly, especially against the Damara Council or the CDA.*
- *Dirk Mudge wants such an election (we read that in the Sunday Republikein some months ago).*
- *Dirk Mudge WAS defeated over the Van der Byl issue although the defeat was self-inflicted.*
- *Dirk Mudge is both very stubborn and hates defeat – ask those who know him or ask him personally.*

- Dirk Mudge being one of the most polished and experienced politicians around DOES have a lot of enemies both in the TG and within his own party and if they or he doesn't know this, they can read it in *The Advertiser*.

- The rewriting of the constitution to replace AG 8 is a crucial exercise which will determine the future and the balance of power within the government. That the DTA leadership wants to succeed with its version at nearly any cost is common sense and needs no reference even to Swanu and Swapo-D's desire to triumph with their version.

All this and much else is common knowledge to well-informed observers and was in fact at every stage confirmed (maybe unintentionally) in their editorial rantings.

Summarising that sort of material is called news analysis and is done by professional journalists from Tokyo to Washington. Even the *Republikein* tries its hand at it now and then – with mixed success.

A serious newspaper owes its readers more than just reports, it must offer both diagnosis, comment and prediction.

An analyst consults 'in confidence' with what are termed high level sources, collects leaks and puts together the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle from a wide variety of material including what are called well-founded rumours. The rumours are identified as such in our analysis. That's elementary journalistic practice.

When it comes to sources our critics should know all about that, since they sit in the lap of an eminent 'cabinet source'. They 'consult' with their source on a daily basis – and THAT'S no secret.

Many a story has been launched like that in the form of 'inspired leaks'.

We – on the other hand – can consult without being compelled to act as messenger boys and that must lie at the root of their envy.

So in desperation they try to smear us a secret party paper in the grips of their opponents.

They probably feel lonely.

But if they were aware of the material we left but they would have to stock up on tranquilisers.

NANSO LEADER CALLS FOR RESISTANCE, MOBILIZATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

STUDENTS had been too passive over the last decade, the newly-elected president of the Namibia National Students' Organisation (Nanso) Paul Kalenga said at a rally in Katutura on Sunday.

For too long student inactivity had made them part of their own oppression.

They had sat back and waited for independence to come to them, he said.

"Gone are those days. We are entering a new phase in the student struggle — an era of resistance, of mobilisation and of protest and challenge."

Around 450 people attended Sunday's lively rally, Nanso's first public gathering since its formation two years ago.

As the meeting got underway a police contingent checked the students' assurance that they had notified the magistrate of the meeting.

Mr Kalenga also rejected the August 29 public holiday for

educational institutions announced recently by Education Minister Andrew Matjila to mark the TG's first anniversary.

"To celebrate August 29 is to say 'yes' to a colonial and ethnic system of education."

He called on the authorities to stop "harassing, intimidating and detaining our students."

He said nothing would stand in the way of student struggle for a decent and democratic educational system.

The education system was still being used to sow the seeds of racism, he said.

Other key themes taken up by speakers were education and the prefect system.

"We don't want to carry on with a language that forms a circle around us (Afrikaans)," said Swapo Education Secretary Joshua Hoebebe, who addressed the meeting "as a representative of Swapo on the /Ai-//Gams action committee."

"We want English as a medium

of instruction — that is the thing that is going to open the doors for future generations," he emphasized.

Mr Hoebebe said UN Res 435 had implications for all Namibians.

What it meant was an opportunity to elect an own government, an end to the war and violence in Namibia and that "we want our brothers and sisters to come back."

He said he simply could not understand why some people didn't believe these were fair demands.

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DAMARA LEADER DENIES PARTY MERGE PLAN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

THE POSSIBILITY of the Damara Council, Mr Peter Kalangula's CDA and the NNOP of Mr Rudolph Ngondo forming one party had been discussed, Damara leader Justus Garoeb confirmed today.

However, Mr Garoeb said initial talks on the matter had taken place before the Council of Churches in Namibia conference which resulted in the /Ai//Gams group.

He was reacting to reports in a local Afrikaans daily which wrote extensively on the prospect today.

The Damara leader said it was premature to comment on the one-party possibility.

"There is nothing tangible to say about it now.

"We are first waiting to see what comes out of /Ai//Gams," he said, reaffirming his commitment to the initiative.

Mr Garoeb also spoke out strongly in favour of internationally-supervised elections.

"We will not participate in any other elections," he emphasized.

Mr Peter Kalangula, who is visiting Holland, was not available for comment.

Mr Garoeb was today reported as hitting out at the lack of electoral support of two parties in the Transitional Government, Mr Moses Katjijungua's Swanu (MPC) and Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo-D.

He described an open election as a risk for both Mr Katjijungua and Mr Shipanga.

Mr Garoeb added that if AG 8 went, the central government should also fall away and an election for a replacement held.

Interestingly, Mr Garoeb's views have been echoed by other members of the Transitional Government, most notably DTA chairman Dirk Mudge.

Sparks have also flown in the National Assembly over Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjijungua's move to only abolish AG 8.

NA members have accused them of being unelected and of not wanting to be put to the test, while fiddling with the fate of those who have participated in elections.

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CONDITIONS IN KAVANGO REGION REPORTED

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 4 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Christine Von Garnier]

[Text]

The Tribal Authority is the political body of the Kavango people, comprised of legislative and executive institutions holding widespread power in the educational, agricultural, social and cultural fields.

The Cabinet Ministers meet once a week in the presence of a South African adviser. The ministers and senior employees of the Administration are said to be overpaid in comparison to the standard of living in the Kavango.

Political life has been much reduced by the activities of Koevoet (counter-insurgency unit), which breaks up any political opposition (Swapo and NCDP).

Their activities form part of the psychological war devised by the military to 'win the minds and hearts of the people'. Only the official DTA party is tolerated. A new political figure seems to be emerging in the person of Rudolf Ngondo, a millionaire with three Mercedes Benz limousines, owning bottle stores. He is also the Minister of Finance.

He is said to be playing a similar role to Mr Peter Kalangula's in Owambo.

The youth, intellectuals and certain Church leaders in Rundu are said to support him. Everything however, is a mystery in the Kavango.

No one ever really knows who is for whom, or for what. The Police and Government are said to have deeply infiltrated the opposition — even some churches. 'Money governs the Kavango', says an informed source.

Education and empty schools

According to missionaries during the last decade, the general trend of education — a strategy devised by the Department of Education — has been to take the pupils away from mission schools and their families.

There are no Government schools built along the Kavango River in the vicinity of mission schools, the latter slowly becoming empty of pupils.

Mission school hostels are utilised until the Government school hostels are built.

In the areas of Nyangana and Andara (east of Rundu), 14 bush schools had to close over the last few years. Only two have remained operative because there is also a clinic and water — both considered as 'development aspects'.

A Catholic priest at Nyangana, who was asked by officials to take over the remaining classes of Sub A, B and Standard I of a bush school refused to do so, asking Department officials to explain the closure of schools.

he was told that 'it is too dangerous for teachers to fetch their salaries at Rundu'. When he suggested that the military could serve to bring the salaries, he was told this was impossible.

Subsequent investigation by the priest brought to light that the parents of these pupils had not even been consulted about the closure of the school. The usual excuse of 'security reasons' for a bush school closure and its subsequent transfer is not credible. It is merely a question of control.

The 'efficiency' of this educational strategy is illustrated by the matriculation results of December 1985 at the Rundu High School.

Out of 43 students, two passed matric — without university exemption. All the others failed.

There are various factors responsible for this situation — the low qualifications of the teachers (most of whom have not even passed matric themselves); the transfer of pupils away from families, and the presence of Koevoet.

Frequent reports by Hans Rohr in Namibian newspapers confirm that over the past five years teachers have been harassed by Koevoet, arrested, imprisoned for unlimited periods and even tortured.

Consequently pupils remained without teachers for weeks.

Ezuva, a cultural organisation, has started selecting teachers from schools to undertake 'courses'.

The educational politics of resettlement deprive the parents of their responsibility for the education of their children.

Family life is slowly being destroyed and with it, traditional values. If one considers that South African syllabi are taught in Kavango schools (and in the rest of the country), it is not difficult to understand the reasons for the failures in education as well as the distortion of values.

At a time when the importance of African culture, and with it family life, is being re-discovered everywhere in Africa, the Department of Education and ENOK are devising strategies which go counter to the general African trend — thus provoking polarisation in the country.

These strategies are making people dependent, poorer and more irresponsible. There are similarities with the fate of the Bushmen in this country.

People are not educated to freedom and responsibility, to self-help and creativity, which would be an authentic development, but to become docile citizens and future soldiers to war against their neighbours.

'Cultural' organisation, the Bible and the gun

The military aspect of the 'total strategy' is important.

The military acts mainly through Koevoet and Ezuva.

Koevoet is the so-called counter-insurgency unit of the South African Police (now in the hands of the SWA Police), whose actions have discredited military ethics by the use of terrorist methods. Koevoet uses security law AG9 to arrest and imprison people for an indefinite period without trial.

At present, subsequent to a Supreme Court Judge ruling that AG9 is 'unlawful' (contrary to the Bill of Fundamental Rights accepted by the Transitional Government), the Police and Koevoet make use of Section 6 of the Terrorism

Act (South African) to arrest and imprison suspects in the Kavango.

These detainees are denied visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

It is known that one of the multiple consequences of colonisation is a psychological de-structurisation of colonised people. If one includes the slow process of cultural and familial disintegration, accelerated by the abovementioned strategies, one can understand the state of unbalance of the Kavango people.

In order to 'win the minds and hearts of the people', the military have also devised a cultural organisation known as Ezuva. There are similar organisations in Owambo (Etango), in the Caprivi and in Katutura (The Alertness and Interest Organisation for Namibia). They are all part of the psychological war. One can say the following about Ezuva:

- One can draw a parallel between Ezuva (Etango etc), and the Broederbond. It is the same type of pseudo-cultural-religious and dominating organisation;

- Ezuva is a mixture of national-christianity, paganism and ethnic symbols, all sustained by boy scout methods;

- It tries to answer the deep needs of the people for employment and for a coherent and naive explanation of the world today. Money is also a 'powerful' means of buying people.

- It is ethnic-minded, diverting people from thinking in terms of a nation, of freedom and UNO Resolution 435. It also concentrates on sport and sex education, giving free contraceptives to the youth as well as Bibles and other religious literature;

- Ezuva (like Etango etc), is trying to instal itself as the religion of the State.

In short, Ezuva means to manipulate both young and old in the Kavango, working in the Administration, military, education, nurses, administrative officials, for whom it is then easy to find work. It can be compared to the Hitler Youth during World War II, or to

the Socialist Youth of eastern countries.

Dictatorships employ similar methods. The elementary anti-communist vocabulary used by Ezuva is dangerous, because it is too simplistic and leads to confrontation. Ezuva, like the military, excessively emphasise the ethnic factor. Once again the military is working against the general trend of Africa, which is to unite ethnically-divided people — another source of polarisation.

It is a wellknown fact in Rundu that morality in army camps is very low. Alcohol, drugs and sexual abuse are taking their toll. Both black and white soldiers are suffering from psychological tensions engendered by the guerrilla warfare.

Dominees from the NG Church try to understand and alleviate the problems of blacks through ethnological study. Other churches refuse to enter the military camps, resulting in many soldiers switching over to the Calvinist faith.

The social dynamics of the Angolan refugees

There are some 15 000 Angolan refugees in the Kavango who have adapted easily, building their own homes and gardens. It is interesting to note that these people display a social dynamic which is absent in the Kavango people.

The former Angolans show initiative, self confidence and mix easily with the whites — probably due to the fact that Portuguese colonials (300 years of colonisation), were non-racist and mixed with the black population.

The natural and historical factors mentioned above, and the 60 years of South African racist colonisation have made the whites objects of suspicion in the eyes and minds of the Kavango people, who remain closed and mysterious, one of the things that could jeopardise Israeli development aid.

Alcoholism and increasing disease

According to a doctor at a mission 'The health of the people

along the Kavango River is deteriorating. There is a high incidence of TB, malaria, amoebiasis and liver disease (due to alcoholism), and bilharzia than some years ago. But people who live further into the bush seem healthier?

If there are different reasons for this situation, the main one remains the incorrect development approach of the State, fostering unemployment and destroying the traditional social structures because everything is imposed from above without consulting the people.

The latter have no means of integrating within themselves the process of development, as the main aim of development remains profit and not participation.

Due to unemployment and the lack of strong and accepted social structures, people of the Kavango tend to drink more than ever before in order to forget reality — helped along by their fatalistic religious beliefs (It is God's will').

The Kavango Government fears to take unpopular measures (eg reduce the selling of sugar and alcohol), because it could lose a potential electorate. It does nothing to tackle this problem. Perhaps alcoholics are less dangerous politically.

The children are affected the worst by this sad situation. Two thirds of the children at Nyangana hospital suffer from TB, a typical social disease arising from

unhealthy living conditions. The mortality rate among children between one to five years is also very high. According to nurses 'There is not one family who has not suffered the loss of at least one child!'

It seems senseless to cure people who then continue to live in conditions conducive to promoting diseases. Educating people to utilise hygienic methods, to proper diet and the use of clean water, are the first steps in health services in Third World countries.

The new bush clinics recently started by a German organisation will be ineffectual if a primary health care programme is not simultaneously started.

According to a source aware of the health situation in Tanzania, people are generally healthier there than in Namibia because of such programmes.

Radio kavango, which could be of tremendous help in this regard is apathetic and is used only for political and religious propaganda.

Being the most fertile part of the country, Kavango could feed the whole of Namibia if proper development with participation by the people was fostered.

Yet, last year, people were near to hunger. The 'total strategy' on all vital levels of Kavango society is certainly not in the interest of the people, with the overwhelming majority being poor, illiterate and unhealthy, while their authorities, who do not want to lose their privileges, offer the same autocratic tribal pattern as in the past.

PAPER CRITICIZES IMPORTING OF VENDA TROOPS

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 4 Jul 86 p 13

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE ADMISSION by the leader of the Venda homeland in South Africa that 232 Venda troops had been deployed in Namibia for a three month period from May this year, comes as a shock to many Namibians.

That these troops have been sent here to get 'practical experience' as well as to 'combat communism' is also a matter of grave concern.

The acknowledgement that bantustan troops are being tested under 'operational conditions' here in Namibia, raises a number of questions:

If the interim government sanctioned this move, then does this imply recognition on their part, of the 'homeland governments' of South Africa?

If they were not consulted, do they approve of this move?

Or is it yet another example of South Africa 'pulling the strings?' Recently there were reports that the South African Defence Force had used Namibian soil (namely the Mpacha base in Caprivi) to launch raids on neighbouring Frontline states, and despite questions as to whether they had sanctioned or approved the move, the interim government failed once again to account to the people.

The South African Government, the interim government, and of course the South African Defence Force consider the Cuban troops as a 'foreign presence' in Angola, and refuse to allow implementation of the Namibian settlement plan unless they are withdrawn, yet with typical double standards, they condone the presence of 'foreign homeland troops' on Namibian soil.

The Venda troops also represent what is abhorrent to most Namibians: namely, the system of bantustans and apartheid. The interim government constantly claims it is opposed to such a system, and yet appears to condone it in practice.

Most Namibians consider South African troops as an occupying force in this country, here illegally, and against the will of the people. The presence of homeland troops would be viewed in an even more serious light by most of the population.

Apart from anything else, there is little doubt that this 'foreign bantustan force' would have problems in communicating with the population in the north of Namibia; a section of our community which is already subject to the most inhuman conditions. Now that area of the country is increasingly becoming a 'testing ground' for weapons and troops and military activities of both the South African, and the so-called homeland governments.

The interim government need to address this question with the utmost urgency, and report to the people on the reasons for this decision.

The presence of homeland troops in the north also casts the claims by the interim government and SWATF, that 61 percent of the 'fighting force' in the north are Namibians, and that the local army is inundated with volunteers.

The people of Namibia are owed an explanation on this latest folly apparently sanctioned by a government with no mandate.

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FISHING COMPANIES REPORT SATISFACTORY YEAR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Jul 86 p 4

[Text]

UNITED Fishing Enterprises have reported tax payments of just over R5 million to the Namibian treasury for the past year.

At its annual general meeting, UFE's three companies reported that the group as a whole enjoyed a satisfactory year.

The UFE companies, South West Africa Fishing Industries Limited (SWAFISH), Willem Barendz Limited, Sarusas Ontwikkelingskorporasie (Edms) Beperk and Sea Products SWA Limited are all Namibian registered companies.

SWAFIL, Willem Barendz and Sarusas recently held their annual general meetings in Windhoek. Seaswas will hold its AGM towards the end of the year.

At the meetings, UFE chairman Mr Robert Silverman, said UFE companies in general had had a satisfactory year.

Referring to pelagic fishing, Mr Silverman said that the initial pilchard catches this year confirmed the success of the rational conservation meas-

ures adopted by the Namibian Department of Sea Fisheries over the past years. "Pilchards in good condition and eminently suitable for canning have been caught over wide stretches of the coast from Walvis Bay northwards. As in previous seasons the industry found no difficulty in catching its 1985 pilchard canning quota and good yields were experienced in all canneries.

"Maasbanker landings to date, although well up compared to this time last year, are not really significant in relation to the substantial quantities landed in years such as 1983. No catches of anchovies have as yet been reported but this is not unusual since this species is traditionally caught in the second half of the season," he said.

Referring to lobster catches, Mr Silverman said during the main season now ending catches were slightly down on

last year's results. The emphasis again had been on the production of whole cooked lobster for the Japanese market.

Companies forming part of the UFE rationalisation have spent R1 million on refrigeration facilities at Lüderitz and R800 000 on a new housing programme for staff and fishermen.

The R800 000 expansion of the Walvis Bay saltworks was well under way and should be completed in 1986. The present yield of close to 400 000 tons per annum should then be increased by 80 000 tons.

Mr Silverman reiterated that the estimated 1985 taxes of the companies forming part of UFE, payable to Windhoek will exceed R5 million this year and that all these companies were Namibian registered in Windhoek. Seaswa, Swafish and Willem Barendz were also quoted on the Johannesburg stock exchange.

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CSO: 3400/155

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF BUSHMANLAND--Hopes for co-operation between the government and the private sector over the future of Bushmanland have been raised after a recent summit between top officials and the Ju/wa Bushman Development Foundation. Both the Minister of Nature Conservation, Mr Andreas Shipanga, and members of the foundation said they hoped the basis had been laid for the coordination of development efforts in the region. Under the initiative of one of its founders, Mr John Marshall, the foundation promotes subsistence cattle farming among the people of eastern Bushmanland. The Ju/wa Bushmen face a wide range of social problems caused by the decline of hunting and gathering as their traditional means of subsistence. The foundation and the government, which has its own development plans for the region, have clashed in the past over what should be done for the Ju/wa people. [Excerpt] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 86 p 3] /9317

FIRST AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY--Last year would be remembered as a year of historical highlights for the Academy. This is said by Academy Council chairman Louis Muller in the Academy's annual report for 1985. "Not only was it the Academy's fifth anniversary, but the number of full-time students also exceeded 2 000 for the first time and the new Academy Act came into effect, heralding the birth of our country's first autonomous university, technikon and college for out-of-school training," he said. The academic staff increased from 296 in 1984 to 354 in 1985, while 2 675 students were enrolled at the Academy and 917 at accredited campuses. Of the 2 675 students, 402 were university, 203 technikon, 407 enrolled for technical courses, 561 for extra-curricular courses and 1 102 in the section for school subjects and other training. The Academy also appointed acting deans and a faculty of nursing and medical sciences was established. [Excerpts] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 86 p 5] /9317

CSO: 3400/155

'SUDDEN FLUSH' OF NEW PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 21 Jul 86 p 10

[Article by May Ellen Ezekiel]

[Text]

The good times, for the reading public, are here. What with so many publications analysing and putting things into focus, be it news from Lagos, or from the village. No reader is ignored, builders, investors, technicians, caterers and creditors are served, so are those who are inclined to read about Stars and their Mates and other prime people.

The sudden flush of new publications into the market since the first quarter of this year, many say, augurs well for the readers who will now be able to sift the grain from the chaff. There are the general purpose magazines like *New Globe*, *This Week*, *Focus* and *Starmate*. There are also the specialised ones that serve the industries — *Builders Magazine*, *Investor's Digest*, *The African Technical Survey*, *Catering and Good Industry Magazine*, and the *Credit World*. There are also the community newspapers, heralded last year by Monzor Dawodu's *Oriwu Sun*. The Concord Group has five, while Abeokuta has *Village News*, and Lagos, *Lagos News*.

The left-wing magazine, *Analyst*, noted for its "marxist analysis of issues," was launched in Jos, last month. The *Analyst's* publisher is Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, former civilian governor of Kaduna State during the Second Republic. It is a monthly magazine published by Target Publicity, Jos, Plateau State. Notable names on the masthead are Bala Usman, Rufai Ibrahim, who are columnist.

At a time when the country is searching for a new social, economic and political order, the *Analyst's* publishers, say they "do not intend to stand by the sidelines and watch the same old, reactionary forces that mishaped our past to monopolise the debate and the search."

Thus the *Analyst* wants to be part of this search by exposing the real class origins and interests of all activities in Nigeria and helping to sift progressive ideas from reactionary ones. On the international scene, it wants to focus attention on the parts of the world "where the struggle between imperialism and the people is sharpest." As a proletarian medium, it wants to "promote the interests of the workers, peasants, artisans, petty producers and traders, and the revolutionary and progressive intellectuals and professionals."

The *New Globe*, a weekly, launched in December 1985 and published by Emeka Ojukwu, lasted three issues and went off the streets. The publishers hope to stage a come-back in the near future. Its aim, according to Ojukwu, was "for once" to offer readers "information that is good for the country, the sub-region of Africa, the black man at home and in the diaspora and humanity at large." Unfortunately, it did not live long enough to fulfil its lofty aims.

Good Times, a "non-political, non-ideological" magazine published by Prince Bitel Ashibudike Iwebema, also made its debut a few months ago, so did *Starmate*, which, publisher Alfa Ekhagbe said, was meant to combine youth with creativity, and to provide the reading public well researched materials to stimulate the mind."

Few of these publications, however, are on display at popular newsstands. Another publication that is expected to appear every week is *This Week*, due to debut this week. Edited by Sonala Olumhense, former editor of the editorial page of *The Guardian*, and with a crop of other journalists like Lawson Omokhodion and Tunji Lardner, Jr., (ex-*NewsWatch* staff), Greg Obong-Oshotse and Pini Jasan (ex-*Guardian* staff), they are halfway there. Its publisher is Nduka Obaighena, 28, who helped co-ordinate the *Time* magazine supplement on Nigeria

in October last year. It is financed largely by businessmen such as Gamaliel Onosode, Arthur Mbanefo, Hope Hariman, Kwaku Adadevoh, former Unilag vice-chancellor, among others. The financial group was sounded out by Obaighena, who said he looked for sponsors with "professional integrity" rather than loud or partisan ones. *This Week* plans to print simultaneously via satellite in Nigeria (for the Nigerian and African market), Europe and the United States of America. The aim is "to be a flagship for a new Nigeria, a Nigeria that sees world events from its own perspective." The magazine will be printed in London. The preview issue came out in June.

There are also the specialised publications, most of which came out in the May-June period. *Builders Magazine*, by builders for builders; *Investor's Digest*, a business newspaper published by Henry Atenega, former editor, *Financial Punch*. It is a monthly. *The African Technical Survey*, which highlights business and industrial activities has E.I.C. Okenwa Austin Martins as its editor-in-chief. Then there is *Catering and Food Industry* magazine, a quarterly published by N.I. Iyere Isibor. The medical sector is ade-

quately taken care of by a couple of medical magazines like *Healthcare*. *The Credit World*, a credit and financial management magazine, is published by Mon-Ona Credit and Collection International.

Again, these specialised publications can hardly be purchased off the streets. They enjoy limited circulation. Society magazines, long overdue are here with the debut of *Prime People*. It is published by Muyiwa Adetiba, formerly of *Punch*, recently, editor of Sam Amuka's *Vanguard*. Adetiba, who has spent almost all of his career talking with and listening to people, is at last putting the experience and skill he's acquired into this personal venture. It is fashioned after America's popular press, especially the notorious *National Enquirer*. Adetiba's easy, relaxed style pervades the publication each week.

Also due to debut soon is *The Mail* newspapers, *Daily* and *Sunday Mail*, published by Clarkson Majomi, public relations magnate with Scott Emuakpor as its managing director. The format, according to Majomi, will be a cross between the serious and the light-hearted, something like Britain's *News of The World*.

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jun 86 p 10

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

Swaziland's tranquillity makes the rioting, bombing, shooting, necklacing, boycotting and other turmoil in South Africa seem remote and irrelevant. It is anything but that, however.

Beneath the serenity anxiety is starting to gnaw in Swaziland as South Africa's troubles threaten increasingly to spill across the border.

Most worrisome is the threat of international sanctions on South Africa. It is believed that sanctions could hurt at least as much in Swaziland as across the border.

Officials deny that Swaziland's recent move to loosen ties between its currency and the rand was aimed at cushioning the impact of sanctions. But fears of being dragged down by a sinking rand were clearly a major factor behind the re-negotiation of the currency agreement, under which the rand will cease to be legal tender in Swaziland from July 1.

Flexibility

According to officials the change was aimed at giving Swaziland greater flexibility in managing its foreign exchange resources. But in the business community it is widely accepted that the move was aimed at least in part at giving Swaziland an axe to cut the rope should the rand start going under.

Any disruption of the South African economy is likely to send

ripples into Swaziland. Effective sanctions would create not ripples but waves.

Mandatory and comprehensive sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council would affect Swaziland whether it imposed them or not.

Even if it ignored a UN sanctions resolution the country would suffer because the South African-made goods on which it is largely dependent would become scarcer or costlier.

The effect would be even harsher if Swaziland abided by the sanctions resolution and stopped all trade with South Africa. It would then be forced to get the goods traditionally obtained from South Africa from other countries at much greater cost. It would also have to try to find other markets for the substantial proportion of its exports — about 25 percent — that now goes to the Republic.

Swazis could face a big increase in their cost of living — and they would be unlikely to get any real help through the UN to offset this.

The vast majority of Swaziland's imports come from the Republic. In 1983, for example, South Africa supplied R512 million of Swaziland's total imports of R609 million.

South Africa supplied all but R3 000 worth of Swaziland's R87.2 million of fuel and oil imports, all but R4 million of her R60 million of food and live animal imports, all but R7.6 million of her R63 million

of manufactured goods imports, all but R41 million of her R190 million of machinery and transport equipment imports and all but R220 000 of her R8 million of beverage and tobacco imports.

Suddenly finding alternative sources for these goods would be difficult as well as expensive.

This would also be the case in finding alternative markets for Swaziland's exports to South Africa.

Swaziland's Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr Derek von Wissell, has made no bones about his Government's opposition to sanctions against South Africa and has pointed to their damaging effect on Swaziland.

He has proposed that those countries pushing for such sanctions should compensate Swaziland and the other Southern African states for the damage caused to their economies.

Mr von Wissell has said Swaziland will refuse to help South Africa evade sanctions by allowing South African exporters to use false Swaziland labels and certificates of origin. To do so, he said, would jeopardise Swaziland's own exports and good name.

Sanctions

But this is not the same thing as continuing to buy from and sell to

South Africa. The Mbabane Government has been silent on whether it would abide by mandatory UN sanctions.

It could flout the sanctions, openly or covertly, but only at the risk of international condemnation and perhaps punitive action. Or it might seek a special exemption from the UN allowing it to continue trading with South Africa, as was given to Zambia and Mozambique when UN sanctions were applied on Rhodesia.

If the UN refused to grant a general or even a specific exemption, Swaziland would probably be forced to flout the sanctions.

In one area at least — electric power — it is almost totally dependent on South Africa and could not quickly get power from other reliable sources or increase its own generating capacity.

In addition, part of Swaziland's exports are routed through South African ports. If these were to be closed to it by sanctions, Swaziland would have to try to get all of its exports — mainly sugar, citrus and coal — as well as all its imports shipped through Maputo harbour.

The port's current capabilities indicate it would be unable to handle all this traffic. And even if it could, the railway line between Swaziland and Maputo might not, for it is frequently attacked by the MNR rebels. Only a few weeks ago they left more than 120 trucks of Swaziland exports stranded on the wrong side of a blown-up length of track.

There seems to be wide agreement among officials and businessmen in Mbabane that complying with across-the-board sanctions against South Africa would hurt Swaziland badly.

"There's real concern about it," said a prominent Mbabane businessman who is a member of the executive of the Swaziland Chamber of Commerce.

"People here are watching developments with concern and

trepidation," said the businessman, who asked not to be identified.

Pointing out that the country is already unable to provide employment for all the young Swazis coming on to the job market, the businessman said this situation would almost certainly be aggravated by sanctions on South Africa.

"And unemployment is the root cause of political unrest," he said.

"Do they (the proponents of sanctions) really understand what the impact might be?" he asked.

"I can't see them doing a Berlin airlift to Zimbabwe or anywhere else."

Another businessman, who also asked not to be named, confirmed the general concern.

Insurgency

"The effects on everyone in Swaziland, not just the business community, could be severe," he said.

It is not only economic but also political trouble that Swaziland fearfully sees coming across the border from South Africa.

In its desire to live in peace with its large neighbour, Swaziland has at South Africa's behest cracked down hard on the ANC's use of its territory as a base or transit route. It has secretly signed a "mutual security" agreement with South Africa that is actually an anti-ANC pact.

But even with Mozambique also curbing the ANC under the Nkomati Accord, the Swaziland police have been kept busy keeping track of ANC activists making use of their country. These problems are likely to increase if the level of insurgency in South Africa rises and also if the Nkomati Accord collapses and Mozambique again allows the ANC free use of its territory.

For all these reasons the Swazis are wishing for peace in South Africa almost as hard as the South Africans are.

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CSO: 3400/345

POLITICAL POWER REPORTEDLY BACK WITH MONARCHY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jun 86 p 10

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

The Swazi ship of state — if that term can be used for a landlocked country — appears to have been put serenely back on its royal course by the coronation of King Mswati III.

But just whose hand is on the tiller is unknown outside the inner circle of royal family members and tribal elders who control the Government.

The coronation flags and decorations have been taken down and the unsold souvenirs have been moved to the back shelves of the shops. But the jubilation with which Swazis welcomed their new king two months ago lingers on in the public mood.

Mswati's coronation was joyously celebrated by the Swazis because they believed it marked the end of the political turmoil that followed the death of King Sobhuza II. They saw it as finally removing the threat of the Government being hijacked by a small gang of politicians and their henchmen.

No time wasted

At the celebrations in the national stadium the day after Mswati's installation the feelings of the nation came across clearly in the rapturous reception he was given by the packed crowd.

Since then the young king has spent much of his time going out into Swaziland to meet the people at grassroots level in a series of local gatherings. He (or his advisers) wasted no time, however, in tighten-

ing the monarchy's grip on political power.

One of Mswati's first acts was to dismiss the Likoqo, an important body whose functions traditionally had been confined to giving the king advice but which had been turned into a powerful political tool by the politicians who took control after Sobhuza died.

Whether the Likoqo has been permanently done away with or just put on a shelf is uncertain. But its dismissal appears to have put political power firmly back in the hands of the monarchy, which means in the hands of King Mswati, the Queen Mother, Queen Ntombi, and the senior members of the royal family, from whom are drawn the close advisers who may be crucially influential in the king's decisions.

Despite their potential power, the identities of the advisers remain unknown outside the inner circle. According to informed sources, the principal advisers are Prince Mboni (a man whose name is mentioned frequently in connection with affairs of state — it was he who announced the dismissal of the Likoqo) and two other princes.

Also unknown to the man in the street is the extent to which the young king (he is only 18 or 19) is influenced by his advisers. Rumour has it that he is exercising his will very firmly and giving short shrift to functionaries who displease him. But how much actual power is wielded by the senior advisers is a mystery.

Most Swazis do not seem to care. For many it is enough that a king is back on the throne and the traditions that have guided their small nation through the political hazards of the past few centuries are again being followed.

Traditionalists point out that the Swazi system is essentially a consensus one, with the king ruling in consultation with the queen mother and the elders and both the king and the elders keeping in touch with public needs and desires through local councils. They argue that the system, if responsibly managed, is democratic and responsive and has served Swaziland well for generations.

The Swazi Parliament is due to resume next month, but it has little significance in the exercise of power. Although its members are elected in a system combining tradition with the Westminster-style parliament inherited from the British, the Parliament has no power to challenge the country's rulers.

Rumours of a Cabinet reshuffle or even a complete Cabinet change keep circulating, but nothing has been announced. The Prime Minister appointed during the power struggle, Prince Bhekimpi, remains in office — but not in charge.

Knowledgeable observers suspect that the monarchists, having regained their grip on the effective levers of power, do not particularly care who is in the Cabinet as long as the Ministers run their departments efficiently.

Being responsible not to an electorate but to those who control the country through the royal kraal, Cabinet Ministers become business managers rather than politicians

under the Swazi system.

Some sort of Cabinet shuffle may be considered necessary, however, to get rid of Ministers associated with the ousted political clique.

In Mbabane there is more interest in King Mswati's personal plans than in the composition of the Cabinet — in matters such as whether he is going to return to England to complete his schooling and whether he is going to get married.

There is no official word on either of these questions. The rumours that abound in Mbabane in the absence of official pronouncements have it that it is not considered fitting for the king to return to the English boarding school he left several months ago as Crown Prince Makhosetive. There is talk of palace tutors being employed instead to complete his education.

Important symbol

Swazi tradition places considerable importance on the king being married, for he is the symbol of fertility and prosperity in the country and is expected to have many wives and children.

For news of the king's marriage plans the populace have had to fall back on the ubiquitous Swazi rumour. One of these is that he has been working on the matter, but in a modernised way.

Whereas his predecessors chose their wives in a rather haphazard fashion by watching the nubile maidens dancing in ceremonies such as the reed dance, these ceremonies are now videotaped so that the king can watch them at his leisure, according to the rumours.

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CSO: 3400/345

NEW CURRENCY PLANNED TO START AT PAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 86 p 18

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

MBABANE — No major effects are foreseen immediately after the implementation of Swaziland's new currency arrangement with South Africa on July 1, according to the deputy governor of the Central Bank of Swaziland, Mr Martin

Dhlamini.

"Initially we are going to have a parity relationship (between the lilangeni and the rand)," he said in an interview here.

"Depending on the exchange rate of the rand we may move away from this relationship. But we do not anticipate any abrupt change."

From July 1 the rand will no longer be legal tender in Swaziland, although hotels and restaurants will be encouraged to continue to accept rands as a convenience to tourists.

Mr Dlamini said "Historically we were going to move away (from the rand). We were pushed by the developments in South Africa last year when the stock market closed in reaction to the drop in the rand. It had cost us a great deal in the form of debt repayments."

Under the new arrangement Swaziland, will have much greater flexibility in the management of its foreign exchange resources.

"Before the change we were required to back our currency 100 percent by holding rand deposits with the South African Reserve Bank. We will now have flexibility in investing our balances to get the optimum return."

Swaziland had received little benefit from improvements in the South African economy but was adversely affected when it slowed down.

Mr Dlamini said some businessmen had been "jittery" about the change, fearing they would have difficulty paying their suppliers. But the only change he could see ahead would be a revaluation of the lilangeni, which could benefit Swazi businesses.

He said the new agreement provided for free movement of funds and it should be possible to maintain interest rates "not wildly different from those in SA".

Swaziland might value the lilangeni against a basket of currencies in which the rand would predominate, he said.

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BRIEFS

LAND SHORTAGE DUE TO REFUGEES--Mbabane--Swaziland was facing a serious land shortage crisis because of the increasing influx of refugees, mainly from Mozambique, Swaziland's Minister of the Interior, Mr King Mtetwa, said on Monday. In a speech in Mbabane read on his behalf at a workshop on refugees attended by delegates from 34 countries, he said the country's main settlement areas at Ndzevane and Malindza in the Lubombo district were seriously overcrowded--both in terms of accommodation and land for the refugees to cultivate. He said Swaziland needed more help from abroad to enable it to purchase more privately-owned land to allocate to the increasing number of refugees so that they could become self-sufficient. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 86 p 17] /9274

CURRENCY CHANGE GENERATING CONFUSION--Mbabane--Swaziland's decision to "de-link" its currency from the South African rand has caused confusion and anger among Swazi shopkeepers. Technically the rand ceased to be legal tender in Swaziland from the beginning of the month. However, Swaziland's central bank said that the rand would be considered inter-changeable with the lilangeni in normal cash transactions. The fine distinction is baffling some Swazi shopkeepers who are refusing to accept South African currency. The confusion has already caused some heated scenes on some bus services where conductors have also been refusing South African notes and coins. The finance ministry's permanent secretary, Mr Kenneth Mbuli, issued a statement during the weekend stressing that while the rand is technically not legal tender it is for practical purposes a valid currency and is still interchangeable. The purpose of "de-linking" has been explained as a preparatory step to making Swaziland's currency less dependent on the rand on the foreign exchange market. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jul 86 p 11] /9274

CSO: 3400/351

MINING EQUIPMENT DOMESTICALLY MANUFACTURED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Jun 86 p 10

[Text]

A ZAMBIAN subsidiary of a multinational company has produced an internationally-accepted mine drilling machine.

Boart Zambia Limited, after five years of development work, has assembled the Zambia 25 hand-held jack hammer, made entirely with local materials.

The company's marketing manager, Martin Bennett, said a number of the Z25s are on trial at various Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) divisions, where they have been competing with various types of imported machinery with favourable results.

Already Nkana Division in Kitwe

has bought three of the machines and the company predicts that before the end of the year, the company would be able to supply other ZCCM divisions.

The company, Mr Bennett said, has the capacity to make 100 drilling machines, saving about R100 000 which imported models would cost.

Mr Bennett said plans were also underway to export the equipment to Zaire, Tanzania, Botswana and Angola.

Zaire already deals with Boart. That country has placed orders worth US\$600 000 for various

equipment like drilling bits and adaptors.

Previously the company was engaged in recycling of used drillsteels for the mining industry before switching to manufacturing of the different components that make up the Z25 jack hammer as spares for the mining industry.

Boart was recently crowned winner of the Export Achievement Trophy for 1985 by the Ndola Chamber of Commerce. The company also won a trophy for the best mechanical exhibit at the recent Zambia Association of Manufacturers show in Kitwe.

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CSO: 3400/351

COMPANIES EXPLORE FEASIBILITY OF CARBON FROM COCONUT SHELLS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] A NUMBER of Zimbabwean mining companies are involved in a possible project for producing carbon from coconut shells in Mozambique, and activating the carbon in Zimbabwe. The project could save Zimbabwe about \$4 million annually in foreign exchange.

The carbon will be produced by a Mozambican company from coconut shells, and will be activated in Zimbabwe by a local company with experience in charcoal products. A 400kg test sample of coconut shells will arrive soon in Zimbabwe for testing by a local mineral engineering company, according to the June issue of the Chamber of Mines Journal.

A member of the Institute of Mining Research told the *Gazette* this week that at present it costs about \$6 000 per tonne to import activated carbon from South Africa, while it was likely to cost approximately \$1 000 per tonne to import the carbon from Mozambique.

"Zimbabwe's mines utilise roughly 800 tonnes of activated carbon a year, and the only foreign exchange involved would be paying the Mozambicans for coconut shells, at a fraction of the present cost of activated carbon", he said. Thus the savings in foreign exchange could be in the region of £4 million per annum.

Another project being looked into is the reactivation of carbon for the smaller gold mines, which at present do not have their own reactivating facilities. (Large mines such as Lonrho's Arcturus and Rio Tinto's Renco have their own reactivating plants).

The spokesman for the institute said the aim of the project was to develop a furnace affordable to the smaller gold miners.

"The present situation is that fouled carbon is dumped because the smaller extractors do not have the facilities for reactivating it. There could be as much as 100 000 tonnes of fouled carbon in the country which could be reactivated," he said.

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GOVERNMENT DENIES REFUGEE CAMPS RECRUITING FOR MNR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text]

A South African Government spokesman denied today that extensive refugee settlements in the Eastern Transvaal were being used as recruitment centres for the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, permanent secretary of the Deputy Ministers' committee on Nkomati affairs, said that ever since the refugee problem developed, representatives of the Mozambique government had been free to visit the refugee settlements to see for themselves what was happening.

"If Mozambique asked to visit any of the refugee settlements to see whether the MNR was active in these settlements, we would be happy to oblige".

Admiral Edwards was commenting on a report from the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) which said refugee camps were being used as recruitment centres for the MNR.

It was also claimed that South African Government officials had

been involved in large-scale "trafficking" in Mozambique refugees and that farmers in the border areas were exploiting refugees by paying them lower wages than were paid to local workers.

It is estimated that there are about 230 000 Mozambicans in South Africa illegally, either as refugees or as job seekers.

The admiral said a joint South African/Mozambican team spent three days in the Eastern Transvaal in August last year to examine the scope of the problem and lay the foundation for a satisfactory solution.

The team reported to the Joint Security Commission which had been set up in terms of the Nkomati Accord but which had been "paralysed" since September.

"It was not through any fault of ours," he said.

Admiral Edwards said nothing was held back from the Mozambican officials.

"We have not denied access to any of these areas to the international committee of the Red

Cross, or to representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or to the South African and foreign media."

On the allegation that South African Government officials were "trafficking" in refugees, Admiral Edwards said three customs guards in the Eastern Transvaal had been involved in allowing Mozambicans illegal entry into South Africa.

"This matter is now being investigated."

He said Mozambican labourers still came into South Africa in terms of an old labour agreement with the Portuguese government.

The labour centre at Ressano Garcia, which had recruited labourers for the Lowveld farms, was closed in 1976.

Since then, thousands of Mozambicans had been employed illegally on Lowveld farms.

Because of the Mozambique government's delay in negotiating a new labour agreement, the door had been left open for the exploitation of illegal workers by individual employers.

ORANJEWERKERS CHOOSE DOOMED TOWN FOR ALL-WHITE HOMELAND

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Jul 86 p 18

[Article by Elsabe Wessels]

[Text]

THE sun is setting over Morgenzon. The dusty little Transvaal dorpie, carefully selected by over-zealous Oranjewerkers to be the embryo of their own white Canaan, is shadowed by the falling sun of "Whitestan" zealots.

The Vereniging van Oranjewerkers' dream of an all-white homeland — totally reliant on white initiative and white labour — remains a figment of a few apartheid-riddled imaginations.

If Morgenzon is anything to go by, the Oranjewerkers' pipedream of an exclusively white Oranjeland is going up in smoke — or more appropriately — Highveld dust.

With the exception of two factories bearing the organisation's emblem, there is no sign of a white Utopia. As a matter of fact, one's lasting impression is the work force of black women from neighbouring Sivukile township tidying Morgenzon streets and pavements.

Brainchild

And while Morgenzonners are trying to stop the sunlight from falling behind the town's horizon, the white homeland prophets are hard at work in Pretoria trying to secure the town as the growth point for their whites-only Oranjeland.

The creation of a white homeland is the brainchild of

Professor Hercules Booysen, of Unisa's Constitutional Law Department and leader of the Oranjewerkers.

Working shoulder-to-shoulder with Prof Booysen is Mr Hendrik Verwoerd, son of Dr Verwoerd, former Prime Minister and architect of grand apartheid.

Mr Verwoerd gave up his career as dominee to become organising secretary of the Vereniging of Oranjewerkers, an offshoot of the rightwing SA Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

Unhappy

But when I asked to speak to Mr Verwoerd this week he refused.

Apart from the ultra-rightwing white homelanders, few people know where Morgenzon is. Now made famous by the Oranjewerkers, the south-eastern Transvaal town is less than a three-hour drive from Johannesburg — taking a route via Springs, Secunda and Bethal.

It is two years since the invasion of the "Whitestan" supporters. And townsfolk are still unhappy about the Oranjewerkers' presence. Bitter battles were fought

when the homelander settled in town. And today battle lines are still drawn between "us" and "them".

"They are killing our town," outspoken anti-Oranjewerker Mrs Joy Roux says from behind the counter of her general dealer store.

"Morgenzon will turn into a ghost town if they have their way. Without the blacks there will be no buying power in town."

Mrs Roux's opinion echoes the feeling of most Morgenzonners. Their opposition to the Oranjewerkers is not based on moral grounds but on economic survival.

Residents from the black township of Sivukile keep Morgenzon storeowners alive, and employers rely on cheap black labour — easily obtainable from Sivukile where unemployment is rife.

Dwindling

After two years of Oranjewerkers presence Morgenzon is still in the grip of death. White numbers are dwindling and the local primary school was forced to advertise for pupils from the cities.

Primary school numbers have fallen from 187 to 170 in less than six months, and only 48 children are in the hostel building. If they lose more children, one of the seven teachers will have to go.

Decline is evident: houses are standing empty, several shops, including garages, have put up the shutters and for visitors to spend a night in Morgenzon has become impossible — the once-thriving hotel has fallen on bad times.

But the less than 1 000 inhabitants, most of them born, bred and staunch Morgenzonners, are not putting the lights out yet.

The neighbouring towns of Bethal, Ermelo and Standerton serve as their inspiration. With the advent of Sasol II at Secunda, these towns have been turned into vital industrial centres — and Morgenzonners hope to follow suit.

To blame the decline of the town wholly on the presence of the Oranjewerkers would be unfair. But their well-publicised dream of making Morgenzon the heart of their strategically planned white homeland has remained an empty ideal.

The Oranjewerkers in Morgenzon can be counted on two hands.

There is Dr Willem van Heerden, professional engineer and father of the Oranjewerkers in Morgenzon, the Town Clerk, Mr Frik Jooste, the Jordans who opened a small glass fibre factory, and three farmers in the area.

Philosophy

Mr Pieter Stolz, a worker in Mr Jordaan's factory, arrived last month. "I'm an Oranjewerker," he says. "I live in one of their houses. I don't pay rent."

Many residents were openly critical of the whites the Oranjewerkers are importing. "They are not selective. They are bringing any out-of-work white into the town," one resident remarked.

Retired railway worker Oom Daan Grobbelaar has his own philosophy: "This white homeland is not a bad idea — but they are too late. We are here to stay — and so are the blacks."

"Anyhow, apartheid is in the heart — everyone knows where his place is."

But both the supporters of grand and small apartheid are "safe." Townfounder Jan de Jager, who donated part of his farm in 1912 to establish

the town, made sure that no other race group will ever settle there.

The deed of transfer determines that no Indian, coloured or black person is allowed to hire or buy any property in Morgenzon.

"A nice apron to hide behind," a resident who wished to remain anonymous added.

Mr de Jager's wishes are still exercised today, and the two general dealer stores owned by Indian families on the town borders serve as reminders.

"I'd like to open up a business in town," says Mr Rafik Jassat, whose father bought the store on Morgenzon's border 22 years ago.

Business is thriving for the Jassats. But they will never be welcome in Morgenzon.

Earmarked

To the outsider, Morgenzon could be any platteland dorp fighting for its existence. There is little life in the streets, and with the children from both the high and primary schools on holiday, the dire effects of depopulation and a fierce recession are clearly visible.

Morgenzon has been earmarked for a future power station by industrial consultants, but the Government might decide to establish it elsewhere if the Oranjewerkers take over the town, one prominent resident said.

"We will fight them tooth and nail in the next civic election," said one shop-owner.

But if the Oranjewerkers succeed in buying up enough property, they might stage a coup.

But Mrs Roux has the last word: "If these people think they can hoist their flag over Morgenzon they are underestimating us."

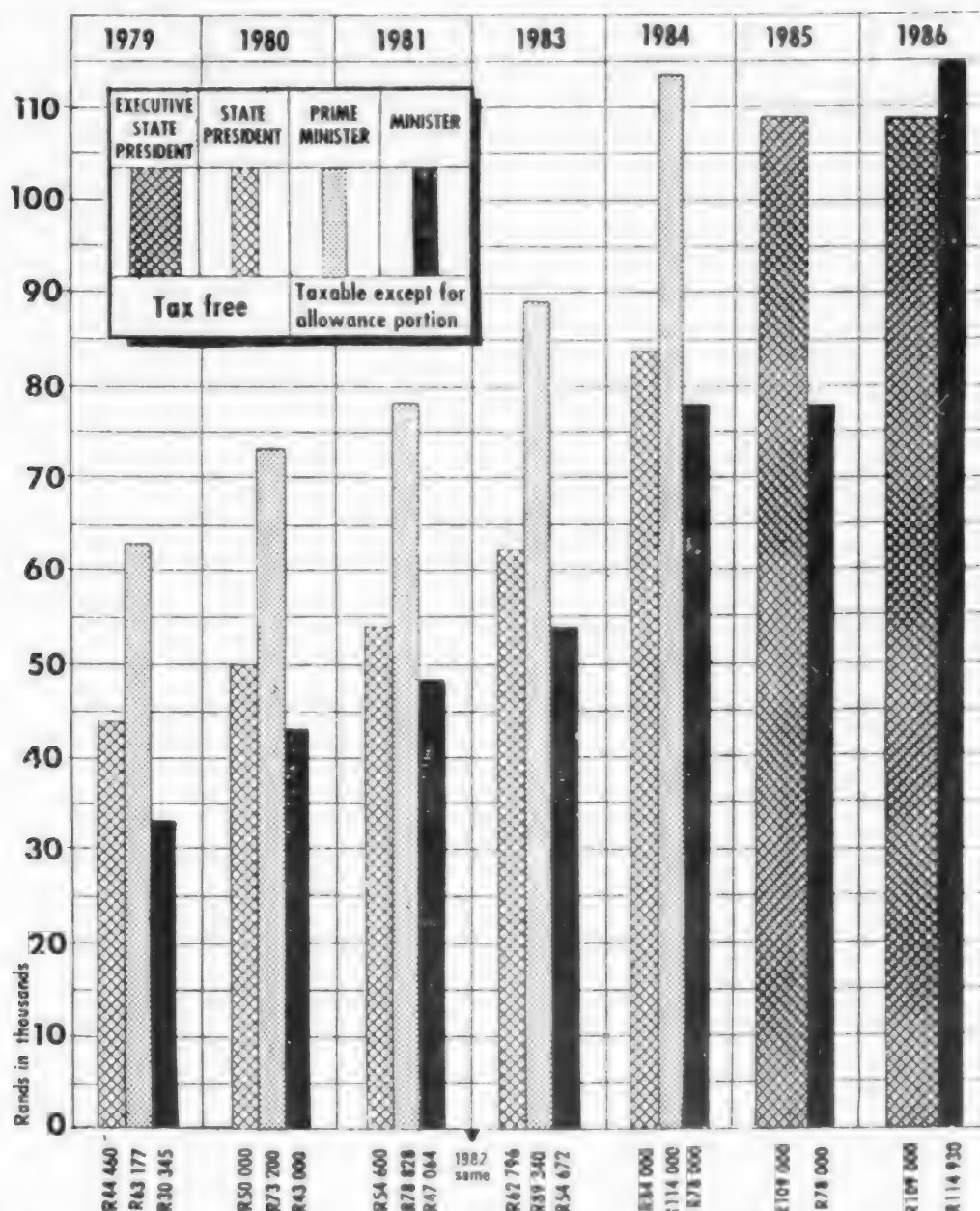
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GRAPH SHOWS GOVERNMENT SALARY INCREASES OVER LAST 8 YEARS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Aug 86 p 11

[Text]



This graph shows how the salaries of the State President and Cabinet Ministers have increased over the past eight years. In 1979, when Mr Botha was already the executive head of state, but his title was still Prime Minister, he earned R63 177, of which the taxman took a portion. Now, with the title of State President, he receives a tax-free salary of R109 000. During the same period, the remuneration of Cabinet Ministers soared from R30 345 to R114 930, which is taxable except for an allowance portion.

POSSIBLE AFL-CIO INVOLVEMENT WITH UWUSA EXPLORED

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 17-30 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

FEARS that American funding to fight democratic trade unionism in SA is on the increase, are growing.

Suspensions about American involvement are being raised just months after emerging factions from the split in the African Trade Union Unity Organisation (ATUOO), accused the AFL-CIO of promoting division among African trade unions.

Although there is little clarity on the AFL-CIO's role, allegations with far reaching implications have been made.

The final communiqué adopted after the ATUOO split for example, criticised the AFL-CIO's role in funding various regional and national labour groups.

The statement called on African nations to be cautious of unions affiliated to and manipulated by external organisations such as the African-American Labour Centre (AALC), which is linked to the AFL-CIO.

Back home, the AFL-CIO's alleged role in promoting the Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa), is cause for serious concern.

It has attracted specific attention mainly because of the aggressive partisan mood displayed at its inaugural congress, at which Uwusa supporters proclaimed death to the mass-based Cosatu.

And if the links are examined further it becomes apparent that Irving Brown, who is closely associated with the AFL-CIO, has been involved in a covert US government and American multinational operation to organise workers and challenge left-wing leadership in the French trade union movement.

This was revealed by Wall Street Journal reporter Jonathan Kwitney in "Endless Enemies - The Making of an Unfriendly World".

Brown and self-styled SA exile Nana Mahomo, who co-ordinates the AFL-

CIO's SA programme, have in the past been labelled as alleged CIA agents.

Both men deny the allegations.

Even though there is clear evidence of close links between Mahomo and Uwusa, there have been repeated denials from both sides of any AFL-CIO funding for the Inkatha-backed union.

Claims of close links are supported by US sources who saw Simon Conco, Uwusa general secretary, and the treasurer, Peter Davidson, dining in a downtown Washington restaurant with Mahomo.

"As a belly dancer entertained tourists one floor above the restaurant, Mahomo spoke of his close friendship with Buthelezi and talked about how to boost his international standing," it is claimed in the US.

The chief, Mahomo suggested, would be wise to publish an autobiography that could compete for overseas attention with Winnie

Mandela's account of her opposition to apartheid.

Conco and Davidson, allies of Buthelezi, who is currently involved in power-sharing talks with SA's white authorities, were in Washington to seek financial support for the Inkatha-backed union and its May Day rally.

It is worth noting that the central feature of the rally was the mock funeral proclaiming the death of Cosatu and some of its officials.

The NEW NATION does not suggest that there is any parallel between the Americans' attempt to fight left-wing trade unionism in France, and the mock funeral.

The issue of ties between Uwusa and the AFL-CIO remains a sensitive one nonetheless, and sufficiently convincing answers have not been offered.

Conco, for example, laughed off allegations made at a recent Johannesburg press conference that Uwusa had presented a budget to the AFL-CIO to arrange

funding.

When asked about the dinner in a Washington restaurant, Mahomo at first denied that the two Inkatha-Uwusa men were with him that evening. He also denied that the two men had dined with him.

Only when confronted with an eyewitness account of the meeting did he retract his denials.

He maintained that the Uwusa men had not asked for AFL-CIO aid.

AALC executive director Patrick O'Farrell backed Mahomo's denials, saying in a telephone interview with the NEW NATION's US correspondent:

"They did not ask for support and we are not giving them any. Quite frankly, they don't need it."

But Conco contradicted this on his return to SA.

He confirmed at a press conference in Johannesburg that he had in fact sought funding from the AFL-CIO at a meeting with O'Farrell and Irving Brown.

Like most of the AALC's activities

throughout the continent, the current SA programme to provide training for black trade unionists, is funded by the American government.

After an initial grant in 1983 from the 'Agency for International Development' of \$85 000, funding rose to \$900 000 in 1985.

Funding for the current and next year could reach R3-million.

In its report on aid the AALC seemed confident that its programme was enjoying great success.

But a new obstacle arose earlier this year -- in the form of Cosatu.

In March Cosatu decided not to take AFL-CIO money or co-operate with any of its programmes.

"We believe that certain sections of the AFL-CIO have been very divisive in their relation to the worker movement in SA," Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo, said.

It is alleged that information at hand points to key AFL-CIO individuals having very

suspicious links with the US state department and intelligence circles.

The work of Irving Brown and Nana Mahomo has been plagued by persistent allegations that the two men and the AALC have CIA links.

Brown, also known in some circles as "Mr CIA of the labour movement", is reported to have figured prominently in the CIA's support for Holden Roberto's ill-fated attempt to take control of Angola.

In an attempt to squash rumours about their suspected intentions in SA, the AFL-CIO says aid is going to all sectors of the independent trade union movement.

However, AALC's disbursements are apparently not as even handed as their statistics might suggest.

The biggest union given AALC funding is the Natal-based Black Allied Workers' Union (Bawu).

With almost all of its support located in Buthelezi's stronghold, Bawu is said to have strong links with Inkatha.

REPORTAGE ON COSATU, METAL UNION ACTIVITIES

COSATU Membership Increases

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 17-30 Jul 86 p 16

[Text]

DESPITE the heavy crackdown on the trade union movement, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) has increased its membership by more than 200 000 in just six months.

Launched soon after the lifting of the state of emergency last year, Cosatu has been the object of tough action by the bosses, the Government and homeland administrations.

In many parts of South Africa, Cosatu unionists have been jailed or driven out of circulation for fear of detention under the emergency. But labour organisation continues.

Jay Naidoo, Cosatu general secretary, who works under constant threat of detention, said shop stewards had successfully taken charge of factory floor structures in the absence of de-

tained union leaders.

Said Naidoo: "We have acquired close to 250 000 paid-up members -- boosting our total membership to 700 000 -- in just seven months since our launch."

The most significant contribution to the federation's expansion has been from its biggest affiliate, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

According to the NUM, it has increased its paid-up membership by about 130 000 in six months.

At the same time, the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) has increased its membership by more than 30 percent.

Mawu national organiser Bernie Fanaroff says membership gains could have been higher had it not been for retrench-

ments.

"Since the Cosatu launch, our Eastern Cape membership has increased significantly. Some of the biggest gains were made during our national wage campaign," Fanaroff says.

"We expect our paid-up membership to pass the 50 000 mark just as soon as we secure stop-order facilities at Iscor, where we have 4 000 members.

"The state of emergency has not been able to stop union work, except in the Brits area where key officials have been detained."

Major gains have also been recorded in:

*The Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Ccawusa) -- from an estimated 50 000 to 75 000 members.

*Cosatu's food and

chemical affiliates, which have each added 10 000 to their numbers.

*The SA Allied Workers Union, which also increased its paid-up membership by 10 000.

*Cosatu's textile, transport and general, and paper and wood unions, which together account for about 18 000 new members.

The Inkatha-backed Uwuca has failed to amass the huge membership it claimed it was ready to sign up after its launch.

Two factories where it claimed to have a majority have reaffirmed their recognition of Cosatu affiliates. Fawu won an absolute majority at Jabula Foods in Springs, with only supervisors and personnel officers voting for Uwuca.

Mine, Metal Workers Join Forces

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 17-30 Jul 86 p 16

[Text]

IN a significant move towards greater unity hundreds of thousands of workers in the

metal and mining industries have pledged to join forces in their fight for a living wage.

The solidarity pledge, made at the first national congress of the Metal and Allied Workers Union last week, comes just days after both unions deadlocked in their wage talks.

The national congress marks an important shift towards the greater democratic involvement of workers in the decision-making process.

This in line with its commitment to building a "true socialist society", which Mawu

says can only be achieved if the working class and its allies are allowed to discuss all ideas freely.

Unionists at the congress warned the bosses against dismissing workers involved in strikes which follow a breakdown in talks.

The warning came amidst speculation that Seifsa would ask the Minister of Manpower to extend its wage offer to Mawu members, who have rejected it.

The union's national organiser, Bernie Fanaroff, says if the wage agreement is extended

to Mawu members, it will preclude any legal strike action. "This will confirm our claim that there is no right to strike in the metal industry," he says.

But Mawu says it will go ahead and conduct strike ballots before launching the industrial action for higher wages.

It added that the right to strike was an inalienable right of the working class and its main defence against exploitation and oppression.

Workers also called for the scrapping of laws which make picketing an offence.

ILO-COSATU Talks Break Silence

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 17-30 Jul 86 p 16

[Text]

THE CONGRESS of SA Trade Unions has become the first South African worker organisation in almost 20 years to make contact with a high-level International Labour Organisation (ILO) delegation.

The meeting took place against the background of an intensified campaign of violence against Cosatu membership and the imprisonment of its leaders.

The ILO attacked the agents responsible for the violence against Cosatu, particularly in the Natal area, and promised to support the federation in its struggle against apartheid.

The ILO director-general, Francis Blanchard, reiterated the organisation's stance on apartheid.

SANCTIONS

He said the most effective action which

the international community could take to persuade the SA government to abandon its apartheid policies was to enforce stricter economic sanctions.

Contact between the ILO and the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) and the SA government came to halt in 1968 when SA was expelled from the world body.

At the time of SA's expulsion, black workers were not allowed to belong to recognised trade unions. They were also not classified as employees in terms of SA's labour laws and were denied the rights enjoyed by other workers.

This year was the first time that an SA delegation, led by Cosatu vice-president Chris Dlamini, and the federation's treasurer, Maxwell Xulu, met officials from the worker section of the ILO headed by its director Cezare Poloni.

/9274

CSO: 3400/360

PLIGHT OF BRITS RESIDENTS FACING REMOVAL DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 17-30 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

THE FIGHT against the removal of the 55 year-old Brits location to a new model township called Lethlabile, is still raging.

The Central Transvaal Development Board and the central government continue to face opposition from the community which fears possible incorporation into the Bophuthatswana homeland and the prospect of losing their South African citizenship.

In addition to the fears, is the fact that moving from Brits, which is situated four kilometres from the industrial area, could prove too costly because the proposed new area is 24 kilometres away -- on the borders of Bophuthatswana.

And, Bophuthatswana has openly declared war on "dual" citizenship as designed by the SA government in its "new package deal" for blacks in the cities.

The homeland is on record as having said that its inhabitants have to choose between SA and its citizenship -- pointing out that those

with property in the homeland will lose it if they were to foresake the homeland's "citizenship".

Misgivings on promises that Lethlabile will not be incorporated are based on past experience. Similar assurances were made to Enkangala and Vleifon-ein townships which were finally incorporated to KwaNdebele, which is scheduled for "independence" in December.

One of the issues disturbing the community is unemployment, estimated at over 2 500.

This situation was partly created by recession and the closing down of factories by employers attempting to evade demands of the organised worker class.

Workers are currently walking the short distance to factories and the unemployed fear that they will have to spend a lot of money on transport if they were living 24 kilometres away.

The erection of 175 brick houses sold at an unaffordable R4 000 to an average worker; supplied with tapped water and flush toilet at

Lethlabile, have made Brits residents suspicious that the government is determined to resettle them at Lethlabile. There is also an unusual feature of 500 graves dug in the cemetery of the new area.

The community is wondering why the Brits amenities, services and government provided tin-shacks rented for R24 a month have not been improved for more than 50 years.

The township still has a bucket latrine system, no drainage, no tarred roads, no electricity or street lighting.

The overcrowded area of over 10 000 people just opposite a neighbouring farm which could be incorporated into Brits, is resisting moving into the "modern tin shacks" which are allocated to those who cannot afford the brick houses.

They have been given two years to erect their own structure on the site of the "temporary" tin shack.

To further justify their case, the community has engaged the services of

the Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre to act on their behalf.

Lawyer Geoff M Budlender has already sent a telex to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in a bid to stop the South African government from going ahead with its plans.

The Brits community have repeatedly stated their fears that Lethlabile could finally be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

"We have noted that the government has again stated, in a white paper on urbanisation, that no further forced removals will take

place.

Our clients have instructed us to request you formally to announce, as a matter of urgency, that the Brits location will not be disestablished, and that those people who wish to remain there will be permitted to do so," stated the Legal Resources Centre's telex to the minister.

It further said that it would be "disastrous" at the moment, for townships to be disestablished and housing demolished.

Budlender expressed disappointment in the department's delay to respond to his clients'

demands.

"We are still puzzled whether the authorities will carry on with its removal or not," concluded Budlender.

Fears of incorporation into Bophuthatswana were also expressed by the trade union movement which felt that the homeland authorities would suppress its activity.

Homeland authorities are known to have dealt harshly with the unions in the past.

Roman Catholic Church leader, Archbishop George Daniel, has repeatedly condemned the removals.

In an interview with the NEW NATION, Archbishop Daniel said during his tour abroad with other clergy, they made known the position of the church with regard to the question of forced removals.

"We indicated the church's disapproval to the policy of the government's removals and resettlement," he said.

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CSO: 3400/360

PFP MP'S DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

MB221150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 22, SAPA--The country is being forced into a state of siege because the government has thrown in the towel over sanctions, says Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP].

Addressing about 150 people at a report-back meeting in Durban last night, Mr Swart said this was the only interpretation he could place on the "extraordinary" circumstances which saw the government defiantly challenging the world to invoke sanctions in a fit of pique as they believed they were not being given due credit for the reforms they had implemented.

"Not only is this the height of political folly, but a breach of faith with South Africans of various political persuasions who have been in the forefront in the fight against sanctions," he said.

"While the motives of those who advocate sanctions are varied and sometimes far from pure, the threat which they pose cannot be lightly cast aside."

Mr Swart said the serious problems facing the country could be properly addressed only once the government grasped "the bottom line"--how to accommodate political aspirations of all South Africans.

"It is inevitable that the government will sooner or later have to sit at the negotiating table. The sooner they do so the better for South Africa," Mr Swart said.

Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, PFP MP for Green Point, who shared the platform with Mr Swart, said the recent parliamentary session had incorporated both positive and negative aspects.

On the positive side there had been more reform than ever before in the history of National Party rule, while on the negative side it had been a "session of lost opportunities."

The most tragic in this regard, he said, was the failure of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] visit which had more credibility than any other peace mission to South Africa.

The EPG delegates had made encouraging progress towards getting both the government and the ANC to the negotiating table, but this had been "inexplicably" torpedoed at the last minute.

"It is a reason I cannot understand, but suspect it had to do with the raids on the frontline neighboring states. These raids were of little significance to the security of the country and it seems were motivated by political desire. I do not believe we will have such a golden opportunity again."

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CSO: 3400/322

DET CONCERNED ABOUT CAMPAIGN TO DISRUPT SCHOOLS

MB221750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA--The Department of Education and Training was aware of "a concerted campaign to disrupt normal schooling," a department spokesman said in Pretoria today.

Mr Peter Mundell said at the Bureau for Informations daily press conference that the campaign was being waged by means of vague rumors and the propagation of ideological untruths.

He said the new ID system at schools was being linked to the "old dompas system," and that sloganeers referred to "gutter education and bantu education," "concepts that have been rejected by the department years ago."

It was currently the department's policy not to supply analyses regarding school attendance in order to allow schools "to enjoy cooling-off period," and to come to terms with the new safety arrangements, Mr Mundell said.

The present unrest confirmed the need for the security measures, he added.

He said thousands of black pupils realized that "the penny is about to drop."

"Many of them realize that they have wasted an unacceptable amount of time and the price they have to pay is a rather expensive one."

Mr Mundell said the department understood that this realization was traumatic for pupils.

The department has said in previous statements that more than 80 percent of South Africa's 1.7 million black pupils were currently attending the country's 7,000 black schools.

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CSO: 3400/322

SASOL WORKERS PARTICIPATE IN ILLEGAL STRIKE

MB221043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Secunda, July 22, SAPA--SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] confirmed today that workers at three of SASOL's Secunda mines have been participating in illegal strikes since Sunday evening.

About 3,000 out of a total of 8,000 black workers were involved.

Discussions with spokesmen of the strikes have been conducted continuously and this morning problems were only experienced at 1 mine where 800 workers are involved.

SASOL undertook to discuss points causing dissatisfaction with spokesmen of the workers as well as with the Chemical Workers Industrial Union [CWIU] the moment illegal strikes are discontinued.

A spokesman for SASOL said today the strikes had apparently mainly emanated from dissatisfaction with the proposed annual wage increase, but some groups also expressed other points of dissatisfaction.

He said negotiations between SASOL and the CWIU in recent months had been conducted in accordance with a procedure mutually agreed upon.

"However, as agreement could not be reached, the matter was referred to a conciliation board. This board is in the process of being nominated. The strikes therefore, were and thus are, completely illegal," the spokesman said.

He said serious disruptions could be caused by illegal strikes at the highly sophisticated industries at Secunda, and since Sunday night several urgent appeals had been made to the workers concerned as well as the union to resume work.

"Earnest attempts are now being made to persuade workers at the remaining mine where workers are still striking to return to work immediately as further disruptions cannot be tolerated," the spokesman said.

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CSO: 3400/322

REPORT VIEWS INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS UNDER EMERGENCY

MB241303 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 24, SAPA--Fifty-two trade union leaders and officials have been arrested since last week under the state of emergency, the Labor Monitoring Group [LMG] said in its eighth report on the effects of the emergency on industrial relations. The increase since last week (when the figure was 269) is only partly accounted for by new recent detentions, the LMG reports.

Altogether 2,700 unionists have been detained since the emergency was declared and 81 percent were Congress of South African Trade Union members, they said.

The LMG welcomed the Natal Supreme Court ruling against the validity of some sections of the emergency rules and said police have responded by granting visits to detainees and in a few cases have released detainees. "Lawyers can monitor the conditions under which detainees are held and can check if there are allegations of abuse. If it is established that the detainees did not pose a threat to the public safety, as required by the emergency regulations, lawyers plan to bring urgent court applications for their release." Although the Durban ruling has force of law in Natal only, in other provinces lawyers have backed the judgment "with warning...that if visits are not granted they will take the matter to the supreme court."

"This week 3-4,000 members of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union at Sasol struck when, according to the union, management unilaterally suspended wage negotiations and imposed its own settlement."

Other union activities include a sit-in at Roche Products on June 25 and 26 by South African Chemical Workers Union members in protest at the detention of trade unionists and on July 11 at National Poultry, 82 Food and Beverage Workers Union members in the Vaal were dismissed when they protested against the dismissal of a fellow worker. The workers are still out of work.

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union reports that although the industrial relations system was threatening to collapse, the situation has eased by the union's success in getting leave for shop stewards to run branch offices as well as in the head office.

Major international trade union bodies are keeping track of trade union detentions by compiling lists of detainees and the International Metalworkers Federation has launched a campaign to free a MAWU [Metal and Allied Workers Union] official, the LMG said.

SABC RESPONDS TO HOWE'S 'WINDS OF CHANGE'

MB250533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Twenty-five years after the winds of change began blowing through Africa, they are now clearly shaking the south to its roots. So says Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary.

He adds that the question is not whether things are going to change in South Africa but how far and how fast they are going to change. The two statements have the diplomatic advantage that, while they sound purposeful enough, they are sufficiently vague to fit any number of interpretations.

On the other hand, vagueness is unlikely to facilitate Sir Geoffrey's mission in trying to clarify problems and help find solutions. The point at issue in South African politics, and in the dispute between the country and pressure groups abroad, is not whether there should be change. How far and fast change should take place is obviously important, but it is secondary. What needs to be resolved is the direction the process of change should take.

Discussion about the constitutional future of South Africa is futile if it avoids that basic question. There is probably nobody in South Africa, regardless of political views, who does not believe that things must change and that the changes should be fast and far-reaching.

In stating as its policy objectives the elimination of race discrimination and universal political participation the government of the country is of necessity committed to such a process.

What Sir Geoffrey does not say in so many words is what route he is trying to persuade South Africa to take. His point of departure is suggested by his placing the question of change in South Africa--how far and fast it should go--in the context of Africa's decolonization history. It would be useful if this standpoint could be more explicitly formulated for open discussion during Sir Geoffrey's present visit, for it is precisely on this point that the differences center.

The winds of change that blew through Africa were largely the work of politically articulate leaders who had achieved positions of prominence in the

colonial era. In response to their demands the colonies achieved independence and held elections with constitutions that, almost without exception, imitated Western models. And almost without exception the constitution and the principle of one-man-one-vote were speedily replaced by autocratic rule by ethnic and economic elites.

In the recorded history of Africa there has never been such a chaotic period--so much bloodshed, civil chaos, and economic misery--as in the past 25 years. Constitutions, supposedly representative of the most democratic man has yet devised, led to the virtual death of the democratic ideal on the continent.

The time is overdue for the West to think again about the lessons contained in the winds of change to which Sir Geoffrey referred. The structures of democratic government that work in the West do not work in African countries with their very different economic, cultural and demographic conditions. Democracy will take root in Africa only if constitutional structures can be devised that are appropriate to those conditions. That is the goal that must give direction to the process of change in South Africa.

11/12/66

OSU: 3400/322

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PROCLAMATION CLARIFIES STUDENT POSITION--Confusion of the admission of students to educational institutions in group areas other than their own has been dispelled by a proclamation in the government Gazette. In accordance with the state president's proclamation, a student may attend lectures for academic purposes only at a state educational institution or one subsidized by the state in a group area other than his own. Our political news staff reports that students other than whites may attend such an institution for academic purposes but may not reside in a white residence without the necessary permits under the Group Areas Act. The reverse is also applicable in other group areas. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86 MB]/12766

COSATU, ICFTU MEET GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL--Pretoria, July 21, SAPA--An international delegation of trade union leaders held talks with the director-general of the Department of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, in Pretoria today, SABC radio news reports. The talks concerned labor problems in South Africa. The delegation, led by the general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Mr Jan van der Veken, consisted of five foreigners and two members of the Council [as received] of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). This is the first time that COSATU has agreed to hold discussions with the Department of Manpower. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051 GMT 21 Jul 86 MB]/12766

NONWHITES IN DIPLOMATIC POSTS--Our political news staff reports that South Africa is entering a new phase in international diplomacy with the appointment of people of population groups other than white to senior positions in its embassies. The latest of these appointments and a first of a colored person is that of Mr (Richard Davis) of Kuils River near Cape Town. Mr (Davis) has been appointed first secretary to the political section of the South African Embassy in London. Another but lower-ranking appointment is that of Mr (Viv Naicker) of Pretoria, who has been posted to the embassy in Australia. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jul 86 MB]/12766

GROUP SUMMARIZES EMERGENCY DETENTIONS--Johannesburg, July 24, SAPA--About 190 South Africans are reported missing, believed detained, every day, the Community Research Group [CRG] said in their latest report released in Johannesburg. In the Johannesburg area some 20 people per day are reported missing and indications are that the figures are much higher. In the first 6 weeks of this state

of emergency the CRG said they had knowledge of 8,400 detainees, superceding the figure of the entire previous emergency, 7,900, by 500 percent. The CRG point out South Africa's prisons are already in excess of 130 percent. A CRG analysis of 2,232 missing people revealed 74 percent were political community workers, 23 percent were trade unionists and 3 percent were journalists, clergy and from other organizations. The United Democratic Front has been a major target--69 percent of those detained belonged or were affiliated to the organization. "The vast majority of detainees are middle-level leadership or ordinary members of organizations, such as workers, members of street committees and student groups," the CRG said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 24 Jul 86 MB]/12766

RMG ISSUES DEATH REPORT--Cape Town, July 23 SAPA--An average of 30.2 people had died each week since the state of emergency was declared, according to the Repression Monitoring Groups (RMG) weekly report. The RMG said the daily average of deaths remained at about four. A week by week analysis showed that on average 30 deaths occur every week with the lowest number of deaths per week recorded during the fourth week of the emergency and the first week recording the highest total number of deaths, 47. The highest death toll in one day was recorded on July 16 when 12 people were reported dead in Kwandebele. According to the RMG's emergency statistics, 47 people died between June 12 and June 18, 19 people died between June 19 and June 25, 30 people died between June 26 and July 2, 21 people died between July 10 and July 16, and 7 people died between July 17 and 18. The latest unrest death toll released by the Bureau for Information stands at 161. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2234 GMT 23 Jul 86 MB]/12766

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON SWEDISH GOODS--Pretoria, July 24, SAPA--Import controls have been imposed on Swedish goods to safeguard South African importers' interests, the Department of Trade and Industry said in Pretoria today. A departmental news release said South Africa imported goods valued about R237 million from Sweden during the first 10 months of last year. About 60 percent of these goods consisted of electric equipment, machines and cars, which necessitated maintenance services. The department said the import controls should be seen against the numerous attempts by Sweden to restrict traditional trade links with South Africa. The Swedish Government had for instance: 1) banned the importation of Kruger rands, and fruit and vegetables; 2) banned new investments in and loans to South Africa; 3) banned technological exchanges; 4) asked Swedish firms not to trade with South Africa; and 5) imposed import and export control measures on all goods to and from South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 24 Jul 86 MB]/12766

STUDENTS STAY AWAY FROM SCHOOLS--Cape Town, July 22, SAPA--Pupils from five colored schools in the Athlone area stayed away from school today in support of demands for the release of students and other pupils from detention. According to sources, pupils were decided on a week-long stayaway because they wanted an end to the "treatment" of students and pupils, a written guarantee from the Department of Education and Culture that police would not enter school premises, and the release of detained teachers and pupils. The liaison officer for the Ministers Council, HC Mkhomo Gqopho, confirmed today that five senior secondary schools in the Athlone area, Mamelodi, Graham, Bridgelyd, Cathkin

and Uitsig were affected. "Almost no pupils" attended school at Cathkin while at both Modderdam and Heideveld attendance was less than 50 percent, he said. At Uitsig "less than 50 percent" of the pupils turned up for school. Some pupils had stayed away at Arcadia but attendance was "satisfactory." Attendance was normal at the other 21 high schools in the Athlone area and also at Mitchells Plain, Wynberg, Bellville and Paarl, Mr Dempsey said. [Text]
[Johannesburg SAPA in English 2121 GMT 22 Jul 86 MB]/12766

CSO: 3400/322

COAL MINING INDUSTRY FEARS SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 27 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by John Orpen]

[Text]

If comprehensive sanctions were to be implemented against South Africa, around 35 per cent of the 100 000 workers employed in the coal mining industry could be retrenched.

Mr Allen Cook, chairman of the Collieries

Committee of the Chamber of Mines, said that of the three anti-South African Bills before the United States Congress, two contained anti-coal import clauses.

"What we are concerned about is the possible domino effect that such a sanction might have on our major coal

trading partners," he said.

Mr Cook said that the general secretary of the National Union of Mine-workers, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, had called for sanctions against South Africa although he was against any retrenchments.

South Africa exports about 40.5 million tons of coal a year.

Transvaal Coal Owners' Association managing director Mr Les Weiss said it was very difficult to predict which way the EEC would jump but added that French imports had fallen off quite markedly in recent years.

He said that Denmark, which used to import around 3 million tons a year, had already implemented sanctions.

France, according to some sources, used to import about eight million tons a year. This had fallen off to around 5.5 million tons.

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CSO: 3400/355

MIDRAND TOWNSHIP HOUSING PROJECT TO ALLEVIATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance/Review) in English 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

MIDRAND, widely expected to become South Africa's first multiracial town, is to be the focal point of a R300-million construction programme for 15 000 low-cost housing units.

The programme will alleviate unemployment and, by ripple effect, could benefit the entire South African economy.

This is the conclusion of James Crosswell, one of South Africa's leading civil-engineering consultants and chairman of the SA Property Owners' Association's housing committee, after this week's official proclamation of an 800-ha "development area" at Tembisa.

The planned township, which

could house up to 80 000 people, is part of the Government's plan to help ease the country's housing shortage of an estimated one million low-cost units.

Mr Crosswell says that while no details have yet been forthcoming, he hopes that the new township will be constructed solely on labour-based lines, since this would have the effect of requiring 5 000 man-years of labour, thereby helping alleviate the country's unemployment.

"If one is rather more realistic and applies labour-based methods only to those elements

which lend themselves to such methods, such as excavation, then 2 500 man-hours of labour would be required," says Mr Crosswell.

Based on a three-year contract, he suggests that a peak of 1 000 labourers could be employed at a total cost of R7.5 million.

"The priority is to provide employment to a demoralised industry that has already lost 250 000 skilled men during the recession.

"This move would trigger a multiplier effect throughout the economy.

"Given an 800-ha site for 15 000 houses, the excavation for water and sewerage alone would require 2 000 man-years of labour.

"At a daily labour rate of R12, as opposed to the rate of R6 in the more depressed areas of the country, significant direct input into the local economy would be realised.

"Both public and private sector services will need to design appropriate new construction and management programmes, bearing in mind that a man excavating three cubic metres a day for R12 becomes a commercially viable proposition when compared to mechanised excavation methods."

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CSO: 3400/355

POSSIBILITY SEEN OF NEW GOLD BOOM THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

New technology promises to uncover gold that has been missed so far by Witwatersrand prospectors on conventional explorations.

Mr Phil Ward, researcher at the stockbroker firm of Menell, Jack Hyman, Rosenberg and Company, reveals that at least 90 new hi-tech rigs have been swung into action in the Witwatersrand basin — which stretches from Johannesburg across to Klerksdorp and down to Welkom — to find unexplored gaps and possible extensions to known gold mining areas.

"The new techniques look like extending the life of the South African gold mining industry, possibly for decades longer than we have been envisaging so far", he says.

"The mining houses are holding their cards close to their chests so it's difficult to prejudge exploration results. But with deeper mining methods, the potential for new mining areas must be impressive".

ANOTHER INTRIGUING POSSIBILITY

He says there are still large areas yet to be fully explored, particularly between the West Wits and Klerksdorp gold fields and between Klerksdorp and Allanridge in the Orange Free State.

New interest may also focus on faulting caused by the up-thrust of what is known as the Vredefort dome, which may provide new gold finds south-east of Southvaal and Buffelsfontein.

Another intriguing possibility may be exploitation of overfolded strata, evidence of which has emerged in the western section of the Orange Free State gold field.

"Even after 100 years of exploration, there is still much to be learned about the full geological structure of the Witwatersrand basin", says Mr Ward.

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CSO: 3400/355

OPENCAST MINING TRUCKS MADE LOCALLY FOR FIRST TIME

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS section) in English 27 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

GIANT R25-million mining trucks are being made in South Africa for the first time.

Austral Engineering is making the trucks, which are used in opencast mining, at its plant in Boksburg. They have a local content of 40% and are made under licence of Unit Rig & Equipment Company.

The rand's collapse has caused a huge increase in the price of imported trucks.

Ken Mannen, general manager of Unit Rig SA, says: 'Five years ago it became economically reasonable to

consider SA manufacture. But our problem was quality.

'The quality standards were fixed, but we could not find a firm which could assure us it could meet them. Then we got together with Austral Engineering.

'We are not talking about a firm doing a bit of tin bashing for us. In the short term we expect Austral to take over the entire fabrication and construction work previously done by Unit Rig. This includes precision turning and jig boring, procurement

and machining of castings and forgings, instrumentation and electrical work.

'Local content is increasing daily and we intend to import only the electrical drive systems and diesel engines eventually.'

Tooling for the plant was imported from a Unit Rig factory, says Mr Mannen.

The first five frames began production in September last year and the full production run got under way in January.

The trucks, which have payloads of 154 tons and 172

tons, are fitted with electrical drive systems for economical use in opencast mines and are powered by overhead trolley lines. Once out of the mine area, they are powered by their diesel electric drive system.

The cost of the tyres alone is R19 000 each.

By the end of the year, the company will have exported two dump bodies and 18 electrical control conversion units to African countries. In addition, 13 trucks will have been delivered to Palabora Mining Company. Three will be 172-ton units.

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CSO: 3400/355

ISCOR SUING TWO IRANIAN PARTNERS OVER COMPANY BREAKUP

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

ISCOR is suing two Iranian businessmen over the break-up of a company formed to market South African steel in Iran.

The corporation is awaiting a date for a High Court hearing in London at which it will ask for a legal declaration that the partnership is ended.

Legal sources in London say Iscor is also seeking the return of "millions of rands" it claims is owed by the businessmen.

Iscor has issued a writ against Sami Abdulnabi and Ahmed Aazam Zangueneh, both of London. The writ alleges that nearly 13 years ago, Iscor went into partnership with the two men to market Iscor steel in Iran and elsewhere. It was agreed that the two sides would share the profits equally.

They also agreed to participate as shareholders in a company incorporated in Iran called "Iscor-Iran Ltd". There was a subsequent agreement to extend the activities of the partnership through the formation of further companies.

But on March 25, 1980, Iscor gave notice to its two partners terminating the partnership with effect from June 30 that year.

The High Court writ claims a declaration that the partnership is dissolved and an order that an inquiry be held into the assets and liabilities of the partnership. It seeks an order for payment by the defendants of all sums found due.

Confirming the application yesterday, an Iscor spokesman said in Pretoria the corporation did not know when the hearing would take place.

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'DIAMOND ACT' TO RESTRUCTURE, BOOST GEMS INDUSTRY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Beulah Brown]

[Text]

A NEW Diamonds Bill will be tabled in August, aiming to establish SA as a more important diamond manufacturing and dealing centre.

One of the aims of the Bill is the restructuring of the diamond industry for the best interest of SA. It will be published as the Diamonds Act of 1986.

Although a major producer, SA cannot compete with market leaders because of the under-developed size of the manufacturing (cutting) side, says Master Diamond Cutters Association of SA chairman Nic Jooste.

Diamonds generally were exported before local cutters could view them, he said.

The manufacturing size of the diamond industry caused SA to be ranked low on the world market, said Jooste, who recently returned from the International Diamond congress held in Tel Aviv.

"Compare our turnover of the finished product (\$100m) with that of Israel (\$1.2bn) and India (\$1.12bn) — countries that don't even have their own resources," Jooste said.

Another change includes the reconstruction of the Diamond Cutting Board, appointed by government, giving wider scope to all parties represented on it — producers, cutters, dealers as well as several government departments. It will be renamed the Diamond Board.

Government has already relaxed a rigid approach to issuing manufacturers' licences. Since 1982, 32 additional licences were approved — a major development on previous years, Jooste said.

Optimism in the diamond industry — now recovering from its worse recession in 50 years — was fuelled by demand improvement and positive market reaction.

In 1985, SA's volume of diamond exports (230 000 carats) increased by 18% from the previous year, showing the improvement in market demand.

The labour force increased by 30%.

"In addition, De Beers had enough confidence in the market to mark up rough diamond prices by 7.5%," Jooste said.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES CONCERNING MOTOR INDUSTRY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Hamish McIndoe]

[Text] GOVERNMENT has started weighing up proposals for a new local content programme for cars and light commercial vehicles, according to motor industry sources.

The Board of Trade and Industries' (BTI) probe into the six-year old Phase Five (V) local content programme is seen as one of the most ambitious plans yet to assist the crisis-struck sector.

"The motor industry's financial plight is once again under the official spotlight," said Toyota marketing director Brand Pretorius.

Trade and Industries Minister Dawie de Villiers wants the BTI to report on the soundness of existing local content measures.

"It's an open agenda and the BTI will be able to recommend substantive changes to any provision that needs up-dating," said National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA (Naamsa) director Nico Vermeulen yesterday.

Motor manufacturers have another two weeks to submit their proposals for a revised local content programme to the BTI.

Naamsa members will meet on July 10 to exchange ideas and frame a consensus view on the changes needed in local content measures.

Phase V provides for a minimum net local content of 66% by mass on cars and 50% for light commercial vehicles.

Nissan MD John Newbury said the move signalled government's willingness to shift more benefits on to car-makers' tooling-up for new models.

In place of existing Phase V measures, carmakers are expected to press the BTI to:

- ☐ Recognise low mass/high value components, like instrumentation, rather than the existing emphasis on high mass/low value items;
- ☐ Change excise duty structures and rebate credits in line with the high cost of increasing local content levels;
- ☐ Allow bigger concessions for manufacturers aiming for long-term component exports;
- ☐ Simplify the administrative burden on vehicle manufacturers.

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CSO: 3400/312

EXPERTS LAUD NEW SAAF JET, MODIFIED MIRAGE 111

Answers Air Force Requirements

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 17 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Ian Hobbs]

[Text]

LONDON. — Strategic and air war experts here yesterday said that the new Cheetah attack jet — a modified Mirage 111 — was a "typically ingenious" answer to the South African Air Force's defence and attack requirements.

Experts at the world-renowned Institute for Strategic Studies said that, while they had to make assumptions about the modified Mirage 111,

they were certain that in the hands of the widely admired SAAF personnel it would be "as good as or better than any opposition" it might face.

'Spot-on'

Aircraft expert Mr Don Kerr said: "I suspect that Armscor, with the SAAF, has given the Mirage 111 a ground-attack capability and it has involved their usual very high standard of ingenuity and feet-on-the-

ground engineering."

"If this is what the Cheetah is, then they are absolutely spot-on. It is exactly what the SAAF needed for the north-west and the like," he said.

He assumed the Cheetah was equipped with laser range-finding and similarly sophisticated laser-aiming and computer systems with "head-up" display.

It would have required fundamental airframe changes and re-skinning to absorb low-level flying stress.

"On our knowledge of the high level of achievement in these areas in South Africa, we can safely assume they have produced a very, very fine aircraft which would be admired by others, in much the way that the Israelis revamped the Mirage Vs."

Mr Kerr said: "Producing such a ground-attack aircraft as the Cheetah had to have far greater priority than trying to get an interceptor to match the MiG 25s which are said to be in Angola.

"I presume Armscor very wisely were not interested in producing an

interceptor to match the MiG-25.

"The MiG 25 is doing mostly reconnaissance work. We believe this is its role because it was never a very good aircraft in the first place. It has never been used low down. It is not a particularly successful aircraft."

"If you are considering going into an interception role you have to ask yourself what the opposition is. I am sure the SAAF asked that question and came up with the right answer in going for the Cheetah ground attack instead.

"The SAAF is still using DC3s for its other tasks and is getting good mileage out of them," he said.

'Sensible'

Strategic expert Major Bob Elliott said the Cheetah was South Africa's "sensible" answer to the huge arsenal of air and ground weaponry in Angola.

"The Cheetah clearly has no internal role. Its development expressed the concern South Africa had to have over what is building up on its frontiers."

Cheetah Gives Edge To Pilots

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 17 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

IF the new Cheetah jet fighter is all that it is cracked up to be, South African Air Force pilots have regained the edge over all others flying in Southern Africa.

For years military planners have been worrying about the fact that the increasing obsolescence of South African fighter aircraft has been negating the advantage of the SAAF's rigorous pilot training.

Now, however, SAAF pilots have an aircraft said to have a performance comparable to Angola's MiG-23, currently the hottest fighter in Southern African service.

This means SAAF planners have been relieved of a long-time burden — the need to find an aircraft known simply as the "NTF" (new-technology fighter).

Smaller cost in time, money

By upgrading the delta-winged Mirage 111s, Armscor has done so at smaller cost in time and money than would have been needed with a brand-new project.

It consists of about 50 percent of the Mirage 111's airframe, while the rest is locally designed weaponry, computer guidance equipment and bodywork.

Performance statistics are likely to remain classified for a long time, but the following deductions can be made:

- **Speed.** The Cheetah probably is not faster than the Mirage 111 (Mach 2.2 in level flight), while the maximum for the MiG-23E flown by Angola is Mach 2.3. However, speed is only one element of the "performance package", which also includes manoeuvrability, avionics and weaponry.

- **Weaponry.** As a multi-role fighter the Cheetah can carry a variety of weapon systems, from cluster bombs to the advanced Kukri air-to-air missile.

Handling 'comparable to best'

What is just as important, however, is that in the opinion of local experts the avionics package crammed into its large, drooping nose is far superior to that carried by local MiG-23s, which are a special export version with inferior radar and other equipment.

- **Ease of handling.** The chief of the SAAF, Lieutenant-General Denis Earp, says that in many respects "its handling is . . . comparable to the best in the world", and local experts point out that the small canard wings on the engine intakes greatly improve its ground-attack efficiency and allow it to use sub-standard landing strips.

- **Quantity in service.** Up to 10 Cheetahs could already be in service — General Earp has stated that about half of the Mirage 111 fleet has already been converted into Cheetahs, and according to one published source the SAAF has at least 20 of this type.

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LONG-RANGE MISSILES NEXT IN LINE FROM ARMS INDUSTRY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Stephan Terblanche]

[Text]

LONG-RANGE missiles that could wipe out targets in enemy countries are next in line from South Africa's impressive arms industry.

This is the word — only days after the unveiling of the country's latest air fist, the Cheetah jet fighter — from Armscor chairman Commandant Piet Marais.

It is also South Africa's answer to the Soviet-engineered military imbalance in Southern Africa.

While the Soviets continue pumping thousands of tons of their latest weaponry into, especially, Angola and Mozambique, South Africa's unique arms industry, created in reaction to international sanctions, continues producing one counterpunch after the other to the Soviet threat.

This week saw the unveiling of the ultra-sophisticated Cheetah jet fighter.

The new aircraft, ideally suited to Southern African conditions, can, in the words of Cmdt Marais, match and even outclass anything the Soviets are flying in Africa, including their advanced MiG 23 Flogger fighters.

The Cheetah — a name first heard in this context when South Africa's Flying Cheetahs caused havoc in the Korean War — is a conversion of the Mirage III, which South Africa has been flying since March 1963.

While some of the basic parts of the Mirage were retained, it has been re-built to such an extent that it is an entirely new aircraft.

Breakthrough

South Africa now boasts an air force of Cheetahs, 10-year-old Mirage F1s, South African-built Impalas and various other bombers, transport and reconnaissance planes — some of

which have also been locally developed and built.

Included in the country's range of military helicopters is another South African aviation breakthrough — the Alpha attack helicopter which was unveiled recently.

The operational life of the Mirage, in its Cheetah form, has been extended by at least 15 years, during which it should remain comparative to any other fighter aircraft.

But it is especially its all-South African weapons system and advanced electronic equipment, the latter housed in its elongated nose, that has vastly improved its capabilities.

It is believed its speed and range have been increased to match the MiG 23 which, according to the US Department of Defence, flies at 2.3 mach and has a range of 1 150km.

But, like any fighting aircraft, it is merely a platform for the weapons it carries — and here lies Cheetah's punch.

Revolutionary

It will have the revolutionary South African Kukri missile system linked to a built-in helmet sight, the recently-announced CB 470 cluster bomb, the MK82 bomb and an upgraded 30mm cannon — all locally built.

Cmdt Marais said Armscor had had to make a choice between converting existing aircraft and upgrading them to a new generation of fighters, or build an entirely new jet fighter.

Assessing the country's immediate air defence needs, it was decided to convert the Mirage III instead — as had been done with the same aircraft in Israel, Switzerland and Chile.

But that was not where it ended.

He believed the development of fighter aircraft had reached its peak insofar as pilots could match the technological advances.

Decisions

"Already these aircraft are so fast that a pilot is barely able to make such de-

cisions as when to change course or fire," he said.

While the Soviets did possess more advanced fighters than the MiG 23, he doubted whether these would be deployed in Southern Africa.

"These aircraft require massive computerised ground support and control systems for which a country such as Angola does not have the infrastructure or skilled manpower."

For these reasons, and in line with arms development trends elsewhere, the aim was a cheaper, more effective alternative air defence system — namely long-range missiles.

South Africa was, therefore, working all out on new missile development for use in a regional context to counter conventional attacks from neighbouring countries.

"Missiles could totally replace fighter aircraft, and long-range missiles are very much within our capability," he said.

"That is why we bought land in the southern Cape for a missile testing range."

Cmdt Marais said Armscor had already developed and produced a number of missiles, some of which were being employed — such as the Kukri and the Navy's sea-to-sea missile, with a range of 30km.

He stressed that such developments were being undertaken purely for self-defence.

South Africa had been

forced into this situation by the arms embargo and a growing external threat, compounded by Soviet arms deliveries to neighbouring countries.

He denied the unveiling of the Cheetah had been timed to coincide with the current sanctions threat as a gesture of defiance.

A development such as the Cheetah was critically linked to long-term schedules. Any deviation would cost millions and leave many people out of work.

It would, therefore, be senseless to delay a project of this scope purely for political gain.

For Cmdt Marais, the unveiling of the Cheetah has been what he called "one of many milestones" in his career.

"There was a time, in 1977, when we were very worried."

"We had nothing and very little with which anything could be done. But the arms embargo brought out a spirit of co-operation in our people."

"The most essential element was to create the human technological ability. This we have done every time, and every time we do this we create new abilities for the next project."

"Today, we are capable of building anything that we need. The only prohibitive factors are time and money."

"But if we are forced into a backs-to-the-wall position, even these factors will not stand in our way."

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CSO: 3400/358

TRAINING OF COMPUTER, ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Heath Young]

[Text] THE EXPLOSION in the use of computers and other electronic equipment has sent demand for service personnel soaring.

Paradoxically, while the devices themselves have become more complex, training of technical personnel has been simplified. It used to take five years to train a motor mechanic, but an electronics serviceman can now be trained in a few months.

This is partly the nature of the job. Generally, the serviceman runs through a checklist of trouble-shooting procedures until he locates the fault and then exchanges the defective sub-assembly for a new one. There is little actual repair at this level.

Partly, too, it is that training methods have improved. Finally, the whole of the training period is now aimed at producing skilled service technicians, whereas in the bad old days training was only part of an apprentice's working day; for the rest he was used as cheap labour.

In SA the technikons form a major centre of training for electronics technicians, but private training establishments (PTEs) are playing an increasing role.

The Control Data Institute, an arm of the US multinational manufacturer of supercomputers and developer of the Plato computer-aided instruction system, has been providing training in SA for seven years. In the US it is celebrating its 21st year in training.

Manager Ruth Perrins told *Business Day* that the institute will train about 200 full-time students in 1986 and perhaps as many part-timers.

Courses run from beginner's to advanced. The electronics curriculum provides training in 14 subject areas designed to give students a working knowledge of the concepts, terminology and analysis techniques of basic electrical and electronic circuits.

Courses can be taken separately. The computer technology course, for example, which is designed to train the student for a career as a technician in the computer industry, comprises the basic electronics module (340 hours of instruction, plus courses on the microprocessor unit, introduction to computer systems, central processor unit, peripherals and practical troubleshooting). The whole course lasts for 875 hours.

What does all that mean to the student? "It qualifies him to service equipment, to take a position as a junior computer engineer or work in a laboratory," says Perrins.

Control Data's microtechnology course qualifies the student to service anything that is microprocessor-controlled, from video machines to industrial equipment.

For the computer technology course, the institute usually requires students to have Matric, preferably with maths and science. However, every student has to take an assessment test, which is used internationally. In certain cases, students who do not have either Matric maths or science, or who have one of these subjects on standard grade, can be given extra tuition, she says.

Omnitec Institute has been running courses for 11 years. Its full-time course

for computer technicians lasts 15 weeks, for video technicians five months and for TV technicians six months. New courses are just being introduced in the fields of data communications and industrial electronics.

According to Omnitec's Melanie Ryan, about 60% of the electronics course is practical, and students are "fully trained to service equipment in the various fields."

The minimum qualification for enrolment is Junior Certificate, with maths and science, but the student must then pass an aptitude test. If the student already has some qualifications, he (students are predominantly male) can write an exemption test, success in which means not having to repeat elementary instruction.

Demand for technical training has prompted the opening of a new PTE, the Radiokom Technical Institute, formed from the training sections of Radiokom and Microsciences.

The institute has two classrooms, each seating 40, and is in the process of registering in courses with the Department of Manpower, the most important benefit of which is that they then qualify for tax concessions.

Radiokom's Leon du Preez says the basic course qualified students for general electrical work, but warns that more specialised courses are necessary to qualify as a technician.

The basic electronics course is 60 hours and covers five different modules of a week each. Part-time students do hands-on work at the institute and cover the theory of the next section at home. When qualifying for a module in a hands-on area of service, says Du Preez, students must get 100% or they will not be passed as competent to progress to the next module.

As well as the more conventional topics, Radiokom courses cover robotics,

electrical design, fibre optics and laser technology.

Standard eight is usually adequate for entry to a training course, but everyone applying has to write an entry examination.

What sort of people take the courses offered by the PTEs? Many are school-leavers and those who have completed national service. Some are older people seeking a career change, and others are employees whose companies pay for them to improve their qualifications.

Most of the students pay for themselves, however, and it is "a heavy financial burden," according to Ryan. These people, especially, should check that the courses they take are registered with the Department of Man-

power, otherwise they will not qualify for the tax benefits, which can be up to 75% of the cost of the course.

How easily do the students find jobs once they have completed courses?

"If the student sticks to the level for which he has been trained he can usually get a job," says Du Preez.

Perrins says the marketplace prefers experienced people, but almost all of those who qualify do get jobs. "The brain drain is opening the way for the newly qualified," she says.

According to Ryan, Omnitec receives frequent telephone calls from companies in need of trained staff. Such jobs are displayed on a noticeboard.

Are companies themselves doing enough to train staff? All three of the PTEs spoken to were emphatic that they are not. "There is a strong demand for engineers, both among computer companies and third-party maintenance organisations," says Perrins, "but there is a decided reluctance by companies to spend money on training."

This is partly due to the recession, she feels. One positive sign, however, is that companies are responding to Control Data's customisation of courses to suit specific needs.

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BRIEFS

REMOTE-CONTROLLED AIRCRAFT--Pretoria, 16 May (SAPA)--Remotely-controlled aircraft will be flown by the reactivated 10 Squadron, based Potchefstroom, the chief of the air force, Lt-Gen D. J. Earp, announced in Pretoria today. The 4.2m-long radio-controlled aircraft would primarily be used for artillery target indication, he said in a statement. The 180kg propellor-driven aircraft had been developed and manufactured locally. This was "a further demonstration of the high standard of technology which has been reached by the aviation industry in South Africa," Gen Earp said. The planes' propellers are driven by internal combustion engines. They have a 6m wing span and the fuselage consists mainly of fibreglass. Potchefstroom air force base is closely situated to the artillery school, Gen Earp pointed out. "The development of remotely piloted vehicles is a world-wide tendency and a logical force multiplier for the SA Air Force," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545 GMT 16 May 86 MB] /9274

LOCAL AIRSHIP SET TO FLY--The prototype of SA's first airship will take to the skies early next month. Test flights of the locally-built ship will take place over Walkerville, and will give aviation observers an insight into future developments. Brainchild of Jurgen Benzon, 47, the 7m-long Miniship will be radio-controlled on its maiden voyage. "This ship is the first of many," said Nigel Wakefield, marketing director of Airships SA, the holding company for the project. "It is small as airships go but is intended for use as a publicity craft and not as a passenger carrier," he said. "Our next craft will be 35m long and capable of carrying five people." Over R20 000 has been spent on the project and Airships SA hopes sponsorship in the form of advertising will aid future developments. The outer skin of the ship is constructed from locally-manufactured nylon, while the inner skin is imported material. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Jun 86 p 3] [Article by Mick Collins] /13104

FUEL CORROSION INHIBITOR DISCOVERED--After testing more than 120 additives from all over the world, Sasol scientists have made a technological breakthrough with the discovery of a formula which eliminates fuel corrosion in petro-driven vehicles. The new inhibitor called Rustblok (registered name Heptasol) was discovered after seven years of intensive research. Before the discovery, Sasol said, various chemical manufacturers - both local and foreign - had attempted without success the development of a suitable corrosion inhibitor. It added that few carburettors escaped rust because not many fuel tanks could avoid containing minute amounts of water. "Over a number of years this could add up to a litre of water." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jun 86 p 3] /13104

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